BODY READS
—THE—
DEMO CRAT
All the News .... All the Time

The Times-Democrat.

FRESH FOREIGN NEWS
—BY—
TELEGRAPH
—IN—
THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

XIV. NO. 251. LIMA, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1898. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IA WINS A VICTORY

the Spanish Forces.

illo Has Been urrendered

Insurgent General out a Battle.

ard Allowed to Take is Command

Where There is Now a Large nd Where a Big Battle ill Probably be Fought.

es-Democrat
de Cuba, Aug. 4.—The neral at Manzanillo has a that he be allowed to lguin with his command lestation by the Cubans, n leader has granted his rcm is now marching upon ere heavy fighting is ex- e has gained an important the Spaniards at Mayari, fighting. The Spaniards tely routed and lost heav- and wounded prisoners.

RT MARTIALED

rrendering Ponce.

es-Democrat
Aug. 4.—Macias has tele- n San Juan Porto Rico to ster of war, that San Mar- ommanded the Spanish once, has been court mar- acuating the place with- . The penalty imposed not announced, but one hat he has been dismissed ny, while another says he t.

said that Puig, who was command at Ponce, com- ide upon hearing of the posed upon his superior.

RRY ORDERS

Shafter's Men Home

es-Democrat
on, Aug. 4.—As a result rts from Santiago of the nitary condition of the the havoc caused in the ver, Secretaries Alger and a second visit to the White morning. Col. Hecker, arge of transportation for partment, was sent for and to bring away from Santi- f Shafter's troops immedi- ere are enough transports o carry the number. They ught to Montauk Point, ngements will be made as ssible to bring away as of Shafter's command as ed.

FIGHTING

rrillas Near Guayamo

mes-Democrat
Porto Rico, Aug. 4.—The ng of American troops in took place here to-day from s and St. Paul, the army place of the navy, which e surrender of the town and l Glory yesterday. Early ng some natives brought he enemy's guerrillas were beyond a cornfield west of d on the route to Guyamo. aster fired several shots at the place indicated, and the St. Louis coming up fired a number of shells but failed to draw the enemy's fire. The disembarkation of troops was then begun and progressed without incident. Just before sunset the concealed enemy fired upon our men on the outpost. The outpost made no reply, as they did not get a satisfactory idea of the location of the bushwhackers and deemed it inadvisable to rake the woods with rifle fire after dark. No report has come into headquarters, so it is not known whether anyone was hurt.

It is reported from Ponce that the mayor of Guayamo yesterday communicated the intention of the town to surrender.

PEACE DEAL

Thought to Have Closed.

Special to Times-Democrat.
Washington, Aug. 4.—Sec'ys Alger and Long were in consultation with the president for upwards of an hour this morning. None of these officials could be induced to tell the nature of the conference. They will not yet admit that peace negotiations have proceeded far enough to warrant a statement that Spain has unconditionally accepted the terms of the United States. Senators and representatives who visited the White House to-day think the diplomatic deal is practically closed and that it will be announced either here or in Madrid before Saturday night.

HORRIBLE

Condition of Hospital Ship.

Special to Times-Democrat.
Washington, Aug. 4.—The war department has on its hands still another hospital ship horror. Information has reached the department of condition of affairs on the Santiago, which has arrived at Egmont Key, Fla., with sick and wounded on board, which is fully as bad as that of the Seneca and Concho.

INDIANA REPUBS.

Nominate their State Ticket.

Special to Times-Democrat
Indianapolis, Aug. 4.—The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock. The hall was packed. The platform was read and adopted and an additional plank inserted congratulating McKinley on his administration in peace and war. Change, Hunt and Coffin were put in nomination for secretary of state. Hunt won on the first ballot. Leopold Levy, of Huntington, was nominated for state treasurer on the second ballot, defeating W. H. Oren and David Flyn. Thomas Hanna withdrew and Wm. L. Taylor was nominated attorney general by acclamation.

DELAY

In Transporting Prisoners.

Special to Times-Democrat.
Washington, Aug. 4.—The army administration has become anxious owing to the delay in transporting Spanish prisoners from Santiago to Spain. The contract was awarded to Compania Trans-Atlantic & Spanola nearly two weeks ago, but not a prisoner has yet been embarked for the voyage to Spain. The contract provided that several of the Spanish company's ships would be delivered at Santiago within five days. Meanwhile the Spanish prisoners have to be fed at great expense. They are falling sick by hundreds, and the transportation of sick prisoners will be expensive and troublesome.

AMBASSADOR CAMBON

Has Made No Visit To-day.

Special to Times-Democrat.
Washington, Aug. 4. Day went to the White House before ten this morning and had a long conference with the president. Up to 11 French ambassador had not visited executive mansion, and it was impossible to learn either at White House or state department of any developments in the negotiations for peace.

HOBSON'S UNCLE

Nominated for Congressman.

Special to Times-Democrat.
Asheville, N. C., Aug. 4.—Richmond Pearson, uncle of R. P. Hobson, was nominated by acclamation for congress by the Republicans of the Ninth district yesterday.

SOME HOT FIGHTING

Is Anticipated at Aibonito.

The Spanish Forces are Massed There,

And the Decisive Battle of the Campaign

Will Doubtless Be Fought at That Porto Rican City.

Brooke's Brigade Has Flanked the Enemy and the Attacking Army is Only 22 Miles Away on the Main Road.

Special to Times-Democrat
New York, Aug. 4.—A special dispatch to the Evening Journal from Ponce, under date of Aug. 2, says: A strong American force from both front and rear are now closing in upon Aibonito, where 5,000 Spaniards, strongly entrenched, hold the road to San Juan. The decisive battle of the Porto Rico campaign will be fought there within a few days. The flanking of the Spanish army was accomplished by Gen. Brooke, who had just arrived with his command from Newport News. Brooke landed 5,000 troops at Guayamo, east of Ponce, and proceeded by an excellent military road over the mountains to a position in the rear of the Spanish force of 5,000 massed at Aibonito. The chief attacking army is now within 22 miles of Aibonito and is steadily advancing along the main road.

ON THE VERGE

Of Surrendering to the U. S.

Special to Times-Democrat
Santiago, Aug. 4.—Manzanillo is on the verge of a surrender if the stories of Cuban couriers can be believed. They report that the Spanish commander of the city has offered to surrender to Garcia if the Cubans will allow the garrison to march out of the city with their arms.

BIG WHITE ELEPHANT

May the Philippines Finally Prove to Be.

PECULIAR QUESTIONS ARISE.

Uncle Sam Must Restrain Rebels In All the Islands.

THIS WILL BE A HERCULEAN TASK

It Is Claimed That This Must Be Done Because All Spain's Means of Resisting Their Attacks Have Been Destroyed by the Yankees.

Washington, Aug. 4.—An interesting question and one of vital importance to the administration is the attitude to be assumed by the United States toward the Philippine insurgents in the event that we reach an agreement for the suspension of hostilities with Spain.

It is stipulated in our peace terms that the United States military forces shall occupy and establish a military form of government over the city of Manilla and the bay with surrounding territory.

This involves an immediate surrender of the Spanish forces, not to Aguinaldo, but to General Merritt, and there is some apprehension that the insurgents will resent this very bitterly, and it will be necessary to expel them forcibly from the territory desired.

Beyond this, it is said in some quarters that pending the decision of the peace commissioners as to the future of the Philippines the United States will be morally bound to maintain the statu quo in the islands at large.

In other words, having deprived Spain of the means of resisting the onslaughts of the insurgents it has been urged that the United States would be bound to prevent the latter from continuing their warfare.

There is a lack of information in Washington on many important points as to the conditions of the Philippines.

For instance, it is not known even approximately how extensive the revolutionary movement has been throughout the vast group of 1,200 islands and among the large population, estimated to aggregate between 8,000,000 and 15,000,000.

If the revolutionary movement is general and extends to very many of the islands the task presented to the United States military and naval authorities will be one of great magnitude in the event that it is decided to be incumbent upon us not to restore Spanish rule.

No Conclusion Reached.

Washington, Aug. 4.—After a conference on the peace question lasting just an hour between the president and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, the latter acting as the representative of Spain, Secretary Day emerged from the White House and announced that the conference was inconclusive: wherefore the parties to it had agreed to say nothing publicly as to what had occurred.

List of Convalescent Soldiers.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The war department received by telegraph from General Coppinger at Tampa a list of the convalescent soldiers on board the transports Yucatan and Santiago, which are now in quarantine at Egmont Key, Fla. The telegram states that one man, a packer of the Thirteenth infantry, whose name could not be ascertained, died on the voyage. A list of the sick on the steamships Comal Clinton and San Marcos could not be obtained on account of the storm, and consequently inability to speak to these vessels.

First of the Third Brigade.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 4.—The first detachment of the Third brigade, First army corps, in command of Brigadier General Fred D. Grant, embarked on the transport Hudson for Porto Rico. The troops on board are six companies of the First Kentucky regiment in command of Colonel Castleman. Before they went aboard the vessel the soldiers were paid off. It is not known when the other troops will sail, but it is not probable that another transport will leave before Friday.

Significant Movement.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Mr. Edward W. Harden, formerly financial editor of the Chicago Tribune, has been designated by Secretary Day to study and report upon the general financial condition of the Philippine islands, the banking system, the character of the banking business transacted, the kind of money in circulation, the general condition of exchanges, the rate of interest and kindred subjects.

Held on the Train.

Fernandina, Fla., Aug. 4.—The Sixth cavalry is being held on train pending arrangements for the transportation from here to Montauk Point, where they will embark on transports for Porto Rico, transports to arrive there with Shafter's army.

Might Prove Dangerous.

Singapore, Aug. 4.—President McKinley's proposal that a commission should decide the future government of the Philippines is considered here as giving Spain a chance of recovering partial authority over her revolted subjects. This state of things, it is thought, might afford an opening for intrigues on the part of foreign powers unfriendly to America, Great Britain and Japan, and might prove dangerous to the cause of permanent peace in the Pacific.

To Enlarge the Treaty.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The Temps says the United States has notified the French minister for foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, that she desires to enlarge the reciprocity treaty by including new products. France, the paper adds, has accepted the suggestion and the negotiations on the subject will be opened.

Doughty Re-Elected.

London, Aug. 4.—Mr. George Doughty, formerly Liberal member of parliament for Grimsby, who applied for the Chiltern hundreds recently on account of a change of opinion on Liberal policy, especially on the Irish home rule question, was re-elected by his old constituency as a Unionist.

SAGASTA

Is Scheduled to Resign.

Special to Times-Democrat.
Madrid, Aug. 4.—It is announced that Sagasta will resign just as soon as the articles of peace are signed.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Are Floating Over Arroyo

And the Porto Rican Town Surrenders

To the Americans Without Firing a Shot.

The People Greeted the U. S. Troops With Cheers.

And Were Anxious for American Rule—After an Eight Minute Talk the Stars and Stripes Were Floated.

Special to Times-Democrat.
Ponce, Aug. 2.—The city of Arroyo, thirty miles east of Ponce, surrendered to-day. The Wasp and Gloucester were ordered there this morning. The people heard of their coming and, like the inhabitants of Ponce, they gathered on the beach to receive them. They were headed by Alcalde and the priest. Lieut. Wood, of the Gloucester, went ashore, and the people at once crowded around him and cheered. A short talk ensued on the beach when it was made apparent that the people wanted American rule. Eight minutes later the stars and stripes were hoisted over the custom house and the Americans were in possession.

STRAWS SHOW

Which Way the Wind Blows.

Special to Times-Democrat.
Washington, Aug. 4.—That the end is in sight is evidenced by many little circumstances about the war department, among which is the order which has just been issued by Sec'y Alger closing the war department at 4 o'clock, instead of 5, as has been the custom since the war began.

ABSOLUTE POSSESSION

Must Be Taken of Porto Rico by United States.

SO SAYS SENATOR BURROWS

He Does Not Believe We Want All of the Philippine Islands, but Should at Least Have the Best One In the Group.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Senator Burrows of Michigan said that he had no means of judging what would be the prevailing sentiment of the senate as to the treaty of peace, as he had had no conversation with any of his colleagues on the subject recently.

As for myself, I don't care to go very deeply into a discussion of the subject at this time, but in general terms I take this view of it:

We must have absolute possession of Porto Rico, and Spain must relinquish completely her sovereignty over Cuba. We should retain permanently the island of Porto Rico. Toward Cuba we will act in good faith and with perfect justice, giving to the people of the island a free and independent government as soon as it can be established.

We must see to it that a good and stable government is established, and of course the future will depend upon the ability of the people of Cuba to govern themselves, the United States giving them all possible assistance and every opportunity to maintain themselves as a free and independent people.

As to the Philippines, I do not believe that we want the entire group of islands, with its several millions of semi-barbarous people. In my opinion we should retain one entire island—the best in the whole group—for our purposes, absolutely as our own, as a naval station and commercial base.

Our ownership of the entire island should be absolutely complete, with no vestige of Spanish influence anywhere upon it. This would give us all we want for the development and protection of our commerce. The rest of the group of islands might go back to Spain or the people might be left to work out their own destiny.

The question ... for the government should exert itself in the matter of ... good government for the islands which we do not want for the islands which we do not retain is a matter of detail for the future, the only thing that I care to say on that point is that I do not think this government should retain control or interest in the rest of the islands after having taken possession of the one we want.

LARGEST WHALEBACK

Will Soon Make Her Maiden Trip Down the Lakes.

West Superior, Wis., Aug. 4.—The largest whaleback ever built, the steamer Alexander McDougall, has left the slip at the barge works and gone to the Mesaba ore docks to load with 6,000 tons of ore for her maiden trip down the great lakes.

Captain McDougall, the inventor of the whaleback, is of the opinion that such boats will be soon going direct from Superior to Europe.

He says: "Next year the new Canadian canal will be opened and it will offer a broader field for lake carriers."

THE WAR TAX

Imposed Only Upon Vessels Engaged In Foreign Trade.

Cleveland, Aug. 4.—The commissioner of internal revenue has rendered a decision in a letter addressed to Collector McCord of this city, relative to the construction of that part of the war revenue act under head of "Charter party," based upon an opinion of the attorney general in which it is held the tax is imposed only upon vessels engaged in foreign trade, and does not apply to vessels employed in domestic trade and trade on the great lakes with Canada as the word "registered tonnage."

Preparing For a Long Fight.

Cleveland, Aug. 4.—Both men and the company are preparing for a long fight in the strike of the wire combination's employes. The strikers announce that they will pursue a peaceful policy, remaining away from the mills and not congregating on the streets. The struggle will be mainly at the American works. A 10-foot heavy board fence is being put up around the American works with wire strung on supports on top of it.

Two Directors Resigned.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—A long meeting of the directors of the National Linseed Oil company was held. As a result of the board's work, two of the directors resigned and their places were filled with new men. The men who retired were A. C. Abbott and A. O. Hall. Their successors are Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo and Daniel S. Holmes of St. Louis.

Desperate Stampede Begun.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 4.—Word came from the north of a desperate stampede from the Copper river country to the coast, the statement being made that 3,000 men are making their way over the Valdez glancier, and that many of them are doomed to starvation unless the United States government sends relief promptly.

Not a Contest Filed.

Orlando, Fla., Aug. 4.—The state Democratic convention completed its labors here and for the first time in many years not a contest was filed. All the nominations were made by acclamation except those of three railroad commissioners, two ballots being necessary to choose from the dozen candidates entered.

Jessie Wants Money.

Milwaukee, Aug. 4.—Miss Jessie Schley of this city, who left Paris about two weeks ago for Madrid on a peace mission, cabled her father, Charles Schley, from Lisbon, Portugal, for funds to enable her to return to Paris.

Jumped the Track.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 4.—An accommodation train on the Birmingham Mineral Branch to Birmingham jumped the track by a curve while running 15 miles an hour. One passenger was killed and 25 injured.

Treasury Statement.

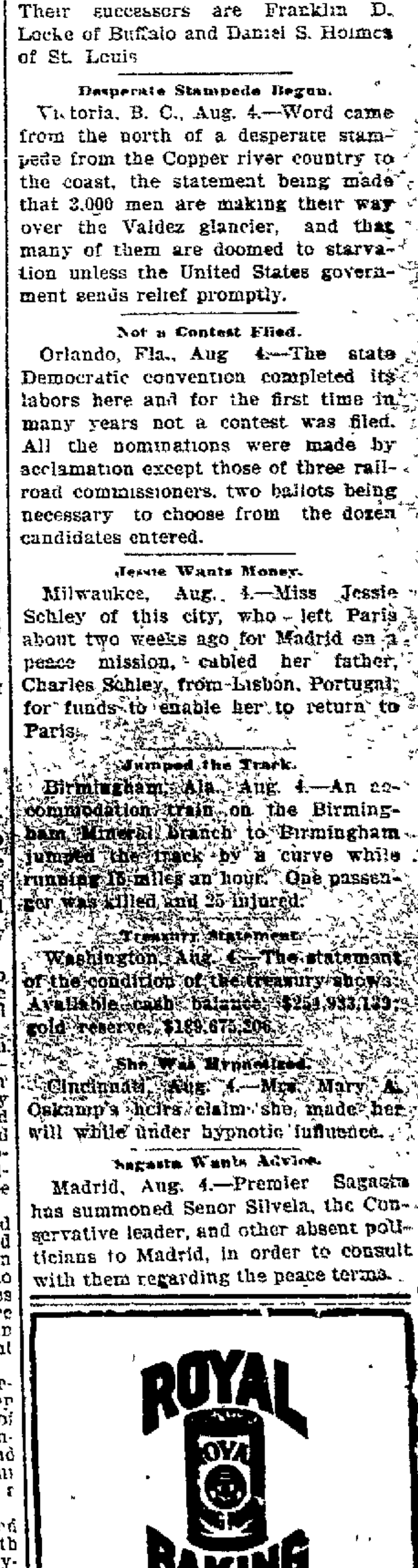
Washington, Aug. 4.—The statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $254,933,139; gold reserve, $189,675,206.

She Was Hypnotized.

Cincinnati, Aug. 4.—Mrs. Mary A. Oskamp's heirs claim she made her will while under hypnotic influence.

Sagasta Wants Advice.

Madrid, Aug. 4.—Premier Sagasta has summoned Senor Silvela, the Conservative leader, and other absent politicians to Madrid, in order to consult with them regarding the peace terms.



NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ELKS WILL ENTERTAIN

Visiting Herd Will Not Suffer In Indianapolis.

MANY OF THEM KNIGHTS.

It Is Probable That a "Social Session" Will Be Held For the Purpose of Making Everybody Feel Perfectly at Home.

Indianapolis, Aug. 4.—Indianapolis Lodge No. 13, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is making arrangements to take handsome care of visiting Elks who attend the biennial encampment of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, to be held here during the week of Aug 22.

Many members of the Knights of Pythias are also Elks. It is believed that at least 1,000 Elks will be here. The local lodge is preparing to hold a "social session" on the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 25, and has appointed a committee to carry out the plan for the entertainment of visitors.

Circulars have been sent to all the members of the lodge urging them to be present. The committee is composed of S. M. Crawford, M. W. Williams, S. Munter, William Kotteman and H. S. Beisenherz.

It is expected that Grand Exalted Ruler John Galvin and Grand Secretary George A. Reynolds will be present, as well as a number of grand officers from other states.

Paris Editors Fined.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The libel action of M. Emile Zola against The Petit Journal has resulted in a fine of 2,000 francs upon M. Judet, the editor, and of 500 francs each upon his two assistants. The three were mulcted in 5,000 francs each as damages. On leaving the courtroom the editors were loudly cheered, and a man who cried "Vive Zola!" was chased and narrowly escaped death at the hands of the angry crowd.

Auctioneers Assign.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—George P. Gore & Company, auctioneers, one of the oldest business houses in Chicago, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Available assets, $125,000; liabilities, estimated at from $200,000 to $250,000.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

News of the World Told In Few Words by Telegraph.

The Democrats of the Fourth Nebraska congressional district renominated W. L. Stark for congress.

The Canadian Pacific railway earnings for the week ending July 31 were $662,000; for the same period last year $667,000.

The privy council has refused to grant the Toronto Railway company leave to appeal from the decision of the Ontario appeal court, which upheld the right of Toronto to assess rails, poles, etc.

NATIONAL SPORT.

How the Various Clubs Are Pounding the Pigskin.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Cin'ti	62	30	.674	Pitts	47	44	.516
Bost	57	32	.640	Phila	42	44	.488
Cleve	55	34	.618	Brook	34	52	.391
Balto	50	34	.595	Louis	33	58	.363
Chica	50	40	.556	Wash	31	58	.348
N. Y.	48	40	.545	St. L.	26	68	.277

AT PITTSBURG— R. H. E.
Pittsburg ..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 *—4 8 2
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 5 1
Batteries—Hoffer and Bowerman; Weyhing and Farrell. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

AT LOUISVILLE— R. H. E.
Louisville ..... 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2 5 1
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 3 2
Batteries—Dowling and Kittredge; Willis and Bergen. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown.

AT ST. LOUIS— R. H. E.
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—2 8 1
Brooklyn ..... 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 9 3
Batteries—Sudhoff and Clements; Yeager and Grim. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald.

Second Game— R. H. E.
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 5 2 0 0 0 0—7 12 2
Brooklyn ..... 2 0 0 3 1 2 0 1 0—9 13 2
Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Dunn and Ryan. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald.

Postponed.

At Chicago — Chicago-Baltimore game postponed; rain.

At Cincinnati — Cincinnati-New York game postponed; rain.

At Philadelphia — Philadelphia-Cleveland game postponed; rain.

Western League.

At St. Joseph—St. Joseph, 3; Detroit, 2.
St. Joseph, 0; Detroit, 2.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 6.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 3; Indianapolis, 2.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 2; Columbus, 1.

Interstate League.

At Newcastle—Newcastle, 1; Toledo, 0.

At Youngstown—Grand Rapids game postponed; rain.

At Dayton—Dayton, 4; Fort Wayne, 0.

At Springfield—Mansfield game forfeited to Springfield at end of fourth inning.

Turf Winners.

At Saratoga—Extreme, Swiftmas, Candle Black, Wax Toy, Right of Way.

At New York—Pink Chambray, St. Clair, Miss Lynch, Dutch Skater, Cormorant, Marshall.

At Chicago—King Bermuda, Miss Mark, Tepmast, Onomastus, Sir Hobart, Amy Wade.

At St. Louis—Verify, Ransom, Our Nellie, Gibraltar, Schiller, Rebel Jack.

At Detroit—Tribune, Filibuster, Alice Farley, Record, Tuscarora.

The Weather.

For Indiana—Generally fair; slowly rising temperature; variable winds.

For West Virginia—Showers, followed by clearing weather; rising temperature; variable winds.

For Ohio—Showers in the early morning, followed by fair; light to fresh westerly winds.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Spanish Barbarity.

The deadly work at Manila was generally performed in the cool of the morning. That these events were fully appreciated was shown by the presence on the Luneta of thousands of people. Hundreds of fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen "graced" the occasion with their presence. For the most part these fashionables came in their carriages. These ladies would stand in their vehicles, determined not to miss any part of the ghastly show. The signal from the commanding lieutenant that the victims were dead was the signal for these delighted lady spectators to wave their handkerchiefs or parasols as evidence of their satisfaction.

As a general thing these were frightfully grewsome affairs. There was a firing squad of five for each unfortunate. This squad of executioners would be stationed about ten paces immediately to the rear of their human target. In most instances the soldiers constituting the firing squad were natives. They were secretly in favor of the rebellion, and no member of the squad cared to fire the fatal shot. Consequently each man would aim for the arm or leg. This of course only added to the horror of the affair.

There was one occasion when 13 leading members of the secret revolutionary society, the Catapunan, were executed. There was not a single instance at this execution where the unfortunate was killed by the first volley. In a majority of cases three or four volleys were required, and in one instance five volleys were fired before the surgeon declared the man dead. The announcement that all were dead was the signal for music by the band—gay, triumphal music.—Review of Reviews.

The Needle and the Splinter.

In discoursing to a woman's club recently a physician, dwelling upon how to treat children's bruises, told of a simple method to sterilize a needle that was to be used to pick out a splinter or other foreign substance often jabbed into small boys' hands or knees through their reckless falling. If the needle is passed through an alcohol flame or boiling water and used without touching the point with the fingers, it is safe. The average mother thinks if she uses a needle instead of a pin she has conceded all that is required of her, but the surgeon, keen to the dangers of germ contamination, knows that a step further is necessary.

The lecturer also spoke of the value in the mother's medicine chest of a little gutta percha tissue such as every one who has had a tooth filled will recognize. This will be found to be of great service in covering any moist dressing of wounds, as it protects the clothing from the wet and also retains the moisture which it is needed to preserve in the dressing.—New York Post.

An Old View of the Spaniard.

Let us see what that acute observer and profound thinker Francois de la Mothe le Vayer said about the Spaniards of the eighteenth century: "They are melancholy, treacherous, inhospitable, miserly, superstitious, importunate in their courtesy, but constant, determined, taciturn, admirable foot soldiers, enduring hunger, thirst, all the fatigues of war, accomplishing by the head rather than the hand and gaining more by ruses and stratagems than by open force. * * * The Spaniard is courteous at the start, contenting himself with remarking quietly all that which is of value in a place, but his leave taking is terrible, because it is then that he strikes, pillaging and laying waste without mercy."—Boston Journal.

The Perils of a Critic.

Robert Southey was saved from the danger into which his vocation as a critic threw him only by his anonymity. At one time he found it necessary in reviewing a book written by a native of the Emerald Isle to treat it with unwonted severity. In conversing of this book and the incompetence of its writer with a literary friend one day the author, a gigantic Irishman, entered the room in a great rage, vowing vengeance against the remorseless critic. Standing very near the critic, he raised his huge fist and exclaimed, "And if I knew who it was I'd bate him!" Mr. Southey observed a profound silence and quietly retired, reserving his laugh for a less hazardous occasion.

The Famous Damascus Sword.

It is but seldom that a real good specimen of the Damascus sword can be obtained, for the art of working and engraving this kind of steel is dead. These swords are made of alternate layers of iron and steel, so finely tempered that the blade would bend to the hilt without breaking. The weapons had edges so keen that no coat of mail could resist them and surfaces so highly polished that when a Moslem wished to rearrange his turban he used his sword for a looking glass.

Luxury.

Luxury would not be desired by any of us if we saw clearly the suffering which accompanies it in the world. Luxury is indeed possible in the future—innocent and exquisite; luxury for all and by the help of all, but luxury at present can only be enjoyed by the ignorant. The cruelest man living could not sit at his feast did he not sit blindfold.—John Ruskin.

FUSION FORCES

Succeed In Naming a Ticket Which Is Strongly Populist.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 4.—The fusion forces of Nebraska selected a full ticket after 24 hours deliberation with William A. Poynter of Boone county for governor.

All are Populists but the lieutenant governor, who is a free silver Republican, and the attorney general, a Democrat.

The Democrats sent the following telegram to Colonel W. J. Bryan, Jacksonville, Fla.:

"The Democrats of Nebraska in convention assembled instruct me to send hearty greeting and pledge the united efforts to make the gallant colonel of the Third the future commander-in-chief."

The platform adopted by the Populists does not differ greatly on the leading planks from that of the Democrats.

Jernegan Is Missing.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The police here have thus far received no instructions relative to the arrest of the Rev. P. F. Jernegan of the Electrolytic Marine Salts company of Boston, Mass., who is wanted in that city on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The Rev. Mr. Jernegan arrived at Havre on Monday on board the French line steamer Navarre and mysteriously disappeared from the train on which he started for this city.

A New Whisky Trust.

Cincinnati, Aug. 4.—The United States Spirits association was permanently organized here by the election of the following seven members of the executive committee: Chairman, W. N. Hobart, Cincinnati; secretary, J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati; treasurer, F. T. Corning, Peoria, Ills.; P. J. Hennessey, Chicago; Samuel Wodner, New York; Frank Curtiss, New York; Charles A. Webb, New York.

Very Good Showing.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—The net income of the Rock Island road for the month of June was $393,784, an increase of $6,436 over the net income for the same month of the preceding year. For the three months to June 30, the net income of the road has been $1,335,022, an increase of $360,723 over the same period of the preceding fiscal year.

The Rails Spread.

Bucyrus, O., Aug. 4.—Thirty-eight cars on the Columbus and Sandusky Short line were piled up six miles north of here, by spreading rails. Excursions trains and regular passenger trains were sent around by way of Mansfield and Carrothers.

Recruiting the Second.

Portsmouth, O., Aug. 4.—Lieutenant W. O. Johnson of the Second United States infantry came here Monday to get recruits for his regiment. He secured 50 Tuesday. They left for Camp Corbin, Lexington, Ky.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For Aug. 2.

Chicago.

Cattle—Choice steers, $5 20@5 65; medium, $4 65@485; beef steers, $4 00@4 60; stockers and feeders, $3 00@4 65; bulls, $2 50@4 30; cows and heifers, $3 00@4 20; calves, $3 25@7 00; western steers, $3 75@ and light, $3 60@3 87½; pigs, $2 75@380.

Hogs—Fair to choice, $3 80@3 92½; packers, $3 55@3 77½; butchers', $3 00@3 90; mixed, $3 60@3 87½; pigs, $2 75@3 80.

Sheep and Lambs—Poor to prime lambs, $3 75@6 35; native sheep, $3 00@4 75; ruins, $2 25@3 40; western rangers, $3 75@4 50.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 67⅞c. Corn—32⅝c. Oats—17c. Rye—44c.

New York.

Beef—Family, $11 00@12 00; extra mess, $8 00@8 75; packed, $9 00@10 50. Cut meats—Pickled bellies, 6½@7½c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c. Lard—Western steam, $6 45. Pork—Old mess, $11 75@12 25.

Butter—Western dairy, 14@17c; creamery, 14@17c; do factory, 11@15c. Cheese—Large colored, 7¼@7½c; small colored, 8c; large white, 7⅛@7½c; small white, 7⅝c. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 11@12c; western fresh, 11c.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 74½c. Corn—No. 2, 37⅝c. Oats—No. 2, 27½c.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Choice, $5 00@5 10; good, $4 90@5 00; tidy butchers', $4 75@4 85; fair, $4 50@4 65; common, $4 00@4 40; heifers, $3 25@4 50; bulls, stags and cows, $2 50@4 00; fresh cows and springers, $20@50.

Hogs—Prime mediums and best Yorkers $4 05@4 10; common to fair, $3 95@4 00; heavy, $4 00@4 05; pigs, $3 95@4 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Choice sheep, $4 40@4 50; good, $4 25@4 35; fair, $4 00@4 15; lambs, $4 00@5 50.

Cleveland.

Hogs—Mixed packers', $3 90; prime heavies, $3 95; pigs, $3 65@3 85.

Sheep and Lambs—Springers, $5 50@6 00; mixed sheep, $3 75@4 25.

Cattle—Choice heavy steers, $4 60@4 75; fair quality, $4 40@4 50; choice lighter steers, $4 30@4 50; fair quality, $4 10@4 25; fat cows, $3 00@3 50; bulls, $3 00@3 50. Calves—Fair to good, $5 25@5 75; choice, $6 00@6 25.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Butchers', $4 25@4 70; shipping, $4 60@4 90; tops, $5 00@5 25; cows and heifers, $3 25@4 25; stockers and feeders, $3 50@4 25.

Hogs—Yorkers, $4 05; mediums and heavy, $4 10; pigs, $4 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice spring lambs, $5 85@6 25; fair to good, $5 50@5 75; culls, common, $4 25@4 75; mixed sheep, $4 25@4 75; culls and common, $3 25@3 50.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 68c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 35c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 23½c. Rye—No. 2, 42c.

Lard—$4 95. Bulk meats—$5 50. Bacon—$6 50.

Hogs—$3 15@3 90. Cattle—$2 85@4 85. Sheep—$2 25@4 00. Lambs—$3 75@6 35.

Boston.

Wool—Ohio fleeces: X and above, 25@26c; XX and XX and above, 29@30c; delaine, 30c; No. 1 combing, 30c; No. 2 combing, 29c.

Toledo.

Wheat—No. 2, 69⅝c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 33½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 22c. Rye—No. 2, 43c. Cloverseed—$3 20.

Baltimore.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 20c. Eggs—Fresh, 12½.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says that if a man truly loved a woman he would not marry her unless he was absolutely positive that he was the very best man in all the world that she could marry. According to this a man would have to be very conceited indeed or remain a bachelor.

This is going a little bit to extremes, but in sober fact, no man should marry a woman so long as he is the victim of ill-health. No man has a right to ask a woman not only to be his wife, but a life-long nurse. No man has a right to ask a woman to share the burden of his ill-health, and that is what he does when he asks her to be his wife. Ill-health in man is almost invariably the result of disorders of the digestive and nutritive organs. If a man's stomach is right and his liver right, his blood will be pure and rich, and his nerves strong and steady. When the blood is pure and rich a man cannot suffer from ill-health. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the great digestive tonic. It is not a mere appetizer, but a scientific aid to the natural processes of secretion and excretion. It makes the appetite keen and hearty, promotes the flow of digestive juices, makes the assimilation perfect, the liver active and the blood pure and rich. It builds firm, healthy flesh tissues. It is the greatest known nerve tonic and restorative.

Mrs. P. Mortenson, of Sanger, Oliver Co., N. Dak., writes: "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best cough medicine I ever tried. A little over two years ago I was afflicted with a very bad cough and my home physician prescribed Cod Liver Oil and other kinds of medicine. He said I might go into quick consumption and might die in two or three months. His medicine did not do me any good. I heard of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and began taking it; when I had taken it about two months, according to directions, my cough was cured, and since that time we have always kept your medicine in the house."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. By all medicine dealers.

On, Onward Still!

[A cry of battle.]

On, onward still, ye hearts of fire!
Time, right and dauntless blood conspire.
The days are come! It is the hour
When God's right arm shall show his power.
On, onward still!
The starry herald of the free
Streams flamelike on the breathing hill.
God's might shall work his righteous will.
His battle smokes along the sea.
On, onward still!

America! Thou first of all
To answer the despairing call
Of trampled liberty. Thine eyes
Shall read God's message in the skies.
Press onward still!
Press on till round the belted world
Thy lightning spirit shall be known,
Till from each soul oppressing throne
The blood stained tyrant shall be hurled.
Press onward still!

There is no turning backward now,
Whose his hand puts to the plow
And once looks backward is not fit
For God's great work, remember it.
Press onward still!
God's ways are strict. A crown of light
Upon thy temples he hath placed;
About thy breast his hands have laced
The shining mantle of his might.
Press onward still!

Unfearing, let thy deeds deserve
God's favor always. Never swerve
From thy set course. It is God's call.
The nation that heeds not shall fall.
On, onward still!
In heaven thy stars shine day and night,
Girt in thy strength. Still watch and pray.
Thy way is God's appointed way,
Like thine own eagle's tireless flight.
On, upward still!

—Robert Burns Wilson in Louisville Courier-Journal.

WHEN YOUR EYES SMILE TOO.

When your eyes smile too—when your eyes smile too,
It's then I know your hidden heart is laughing out with you.
It's often I have seen your lips go searching up a smile,
And, oh, I somehow knew your heart was grieving all the while,
And the sky was dark and gloomy and the bird songs were so few,
And the sun forgot its shining—till your eyes smiled too!

When your eyes smile too—when your eyes smile too,
Oh, the listen of the willows and the glisten of the dew!
Oh, the brightness of the meadow and the lightness of the grain,
And the music of the little winds that laugh along the lane!
Oh, the whisper of the valley and the deepness of the blue,
And the glory just of living when your eyes smile too!

—New York Press.

Soldiers Traded Hard Tack For Diamonds.

Some of the volunteer soldiers in Cuba were thoughtless, but perhaps they did not know it. A second thought might have convinced them that they were not acting in the most manly way possible.

El Caney and Firmeza were cities of sorrow when the women and children were driven out of Santiago on the threat of bombardment. It was a condition of real starvation for hundreds. Soldiers went about Siboney wearing diamond rings, brooches and other ornaments which they had secured from the women in trade for hard tack. One soldier had two solitaire rings, worth probably $50 each, for which he had given seven hard crackers. Another had a diamond brooch worth $150 which he had received in trade for a handful of food.—John M. Maxwell in Chicago Tribune.

Bullet Passed Through His Head.

Lieutenant Mills of the First United States cavalry, who was at the Ebbitt House in Washington recently with his wife, was one of the gallant band who did such heroic fighting before Santiago. That he is alive now is almost a miracle, since a Spanish bullet entered one side of his head and went crashing clear through. Those who saw him first had no idea it was possible for him to recover, so horrible was the wound. The curious part of it was that though knocked down by the force of the missile Lieutenant Mills never lost consciousness. He is as cheery of spirits as though he had experienced no disaster and is quite ready to go back after the Castilians as soon as he is in fighting trim.—Washington Post.

No Doubt of It.

General Shafter is now the champion heavyweight fighter of the world.—Topeka Journal.

BARGAIN COLUMN.

We do not carry goods over from one season to another, so have made still greater reductions for the month of August. The following quotations are only a suggestion of the many desirable bargains to be secured.

Ladies' Wrapper, in large sizes only, for 69c each, which is 1-2 of their real value.

Ladies' Lawn Wrappers for $1.00.

Ladies' Lawn Wrappers for $1.25.

Colored Crash Suits for $2.99, worth $7.00.

Children's White and Colored Pique, embroidered trimmed, Summer Jackets for $1.25, which is less than half price.

G. E. BLUEM,

57 PUBLIC SQUARE.

Largest Lot of Jardinieres Ever Brought to this City. We have just placed in stock the largest assortment of Jardinieres seen in this city. All styles, all colors, all kinds, from 35c up. These Jardinieres are all glazed finish. Every lady interested in pretty Jardinieres should see them. Have you seen our Hand Lamp that we are giving with a pound of tea or baking powder? It's just the lamp about the house. LIMA TEA CO.

LOEWENSTEIN BROS.

Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

28 AND 30 PUBLIC SQUARE.

Lima Business College, Shorthand and Typewriting Institute.

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

: : : : DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS. : : : :

Business Men Supplied With Competent Office Help.

YOUR OWN PRICE SALE! MEN'S SHOES. BOY'S SHOES.

We are giving up that branch of our business. If we can fit you, the sale will be easy. They cost $1.25 1.50 1.75, 2.00 and 2.50. YOUR OWN PRICE will buy them.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

Banner Clothing Company.

Buy Your Milk of Berryman, 109 W. Market St. Store open 5 a. m. to 8 p. m. We deliver at your house twice a day. Fresh Butter and Eggs all the time, delivered to any part of the city.

SMITH, GROCER 219 N. Main.

FOR RIGHT PRICES ON **PEACHES!**

WHEELS TO RENT

—AT—

Bell 'Phone 371. New 'Phone 381. **HARRY RUMPLE'S.** 112 North Elizabeth St.

Full line of Bicycle Sundries. Most complete Repair Shop in the city. All Work Guaranteed.

Ladies, Don't Forget to See W. H. Neise This Week Before Buying Your **Shoes**

Spring Tailoring!—SUITS—OVERCOATS—TROUSERS—of the latest Spring Patterns and Styles for little money, at **McDONALD'S, S W. Cor. Square.**

SOME PEOPLE want new roofs, some new spouting, and others repair work done to their houses. Those are the people who can save dollars and dimes by coming to see me. My location is handy and I am fixed for doing all kinds of tin work, both new and repair, promptly. That's often a point with you.

200 S. Main St. **W. A. SMITH.**

Modesty of Genius.

The Leady Heavy—Well, the papers say that the war will be over by the end of August.

The Light Utility—Those guys at Washington are wise, all right. What show would their little old war stand after the season opens?—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Baby Screamed One Hour. One Dose Brought Smiles.

MASSILLON, O., Nov. 6, '95.—Hand Medicine Co.—"I cheerfully bear witness as to the virtues of Dr. Hands' Colic Cure. Our baby, now nearly four months old, suffered much from colic. After having screamed with pain for over an hour we came upon Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and gave her a dose of it. In five minutes after taking she is all smiles, and at night we all sleep. Mrs. F. L. Traphagen, 46 W. Charles St." All druggists, 25c.

Another Mistake of Spain's.

Mr. Gaswell—Spain makes wry faces at the peace terms.

Mr. Dukane—It seems to look upon the olive branch as a switch.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Niagara Falls and Return

Via C., H. & D. and M. C. Ry's. Only $5.00, Thursday, Aug. 4. Tickets good leaving Lima at 11:65 a. m. and 4:35 p. m., good to return until Aug. 9th.

Force Needed.

"Spain's cabinet is drafting a reply to the American peace terms," remarked the observant boarder.

"You could scarcely expect a reply to enlist voluntarily," added the cross-eyed boarder.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

C., H. & D. Excursions.

Omaha and Return—Every day until Oct. 15th the C. H. & D. Ry. will sell round trip tickets at $30.50.

Kansas City, Mo., and Return—Every day until Oct. 15th the C. H. & D. Ry. will sell round trip tickets at $27.50.

Religious Meeting, Linwood Park, Vermillion, O., August 2-22, 1898—Agents of the C. H. & D. Ry. north of and including Dayton will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold August 1st to 22d, inclusive, good going date of sale, good returning from Vermillion up to and including August 31st, 1898.

Toledo every Sunday via C. H. & D. only $1 for the round trip.

Tourist tickets on sale every day to the north, east and west at very low rates.

FRESH CUT FLOWERS.

MRS. E. E. ROGERS, Florist.

Designing a Specialty.

'Phone 106. 104 West Market Street

MONEY TO LOAN

At 6 PER CENT. in sums of $300 up, on FARM LANDS and CITY PROPERTY. Loans made for long time, with privilege of paying all, or part at any interest day. LOANS MADE AT ONCE. Call on us when you want CHEAP money on EASY terms.

LIMA MORTGAGE LOAN CO., Rooms 1 and 2 Metropolitan Blk, Lima.

D. C. HENDERSON, Attorney.

NO. 54.

East Side Public Square.

FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP

Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting done to order. Special room for ladies' hair dressing. A. G. LUTZ Proprietor

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have a large sum of money to loan on city property and improved farm lands at the VERY LOWEST RATE OF INTEREST with the privilege of paying part or all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing CHEAP MONEY and on SHORT NOTICE will find it will be to their interest to call on

C. H. FOLSOM.

Real Estate and Loan Broker, Room 3, Holmes Block

CONTRACTOR.

Plain and ornamental plastering, concrete walks and cellar bottoms a specialty. Cisterns put in with modern filters. Estimates free. See

R. B. HURLEY.

Room 19, Harper Block, Lima, Ohio

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives; as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

Giving time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima.

C., H. & D. R. R.

In effect Sunday, July 10, 4:15 a. m., 1898.

No	SOUTH.	
7	arrives daily	2:27 a m
*	leaves "	2:32 a m
3	" " except Sunday	5:45 a m
1	arrives " " "	9:40 a m
1	leaves " " "	9:45 a m
5	arrives "	12:30 p m
5	leaves "	12:35 p m
3	arrives "	4:00 p m
3	leaves "	4:05 p m
13	arrives "	9:50 p m
*	Sunday only, leaves	7:45 a m
	NORTH.	
2	arrives daily, except Sunday	8:20 a m
2	leaves " " "	8:25 a m
4	leaves "	6:55 a m
6	arrives "	11:40 a m
6	leaves "	11:55 a m
4	arrives " except Sunday	4:30 p m
4	leaves " " "	4:35 p m
10	arrives " " "	9:00 p m
12	arrives "	1:25 a m
12	leaves "	1:35 a m
60,	Sunday only, arrives	7:40 a m
60,	" " leaves	7:45 a m
62,	" " arrives	10:20 p m

P., Ft. W. & C.

Taking effect Sunday, Jan. 2nd.

West from Lima.

15		2:10 a m
5		8:33 a m
23,	daily except Sunday	9:50 a m
		2:50 pm
15	to Ft Wayne & intermed. stat., daily except Sunday	6:10 p m

East from Lima.

No.		
4		7:35 a m
6		8:30 a m
86,	to Crestline and intermed. stat., daily except Sunday	11:25 a m
23		3:15 p m
5		9:30 p m
3		10:50 p m

L. E. & W. R. R.

6—Going east, daily ex. Sunday		7:20 a m
8— " " " " "		1:25 p m
2— " " " " "		7:15 p m
4— " west " " "		9:40 a m
1— " " " " "		2:20 a m
3— " " " " "		4:45 p m
129-Minster acc. " " "		4:50 p m

C. & E. R. R.

To take effect June 26, 1898.

No. 2—Going East		3:21 p. m
" 8— " "		9:02 p. m
" 12— " "		3:41 a. m
Local " "		7:00 a. m
No. 1—Going West		9.10 a. m
" 3— " "		1:12 a. m
" 5— " "		11:23 a. m
" 13— " "		4:39 p. m
Local " "		7:00 a. m

DETROIT & LIMA NORTHERN.

In effect June 11, 1898

No.	GOING NORTH.	
2	leaves daily	6:15 a m
6	leaves daily except Sunday	11:30 a m
8	leaves daily, Napoleon and Bellefontaine accommodation	6:45 p m
No.	GOING SOUTH.	
9	leaves daily, Napoleon and Bellefontaine accommodation	7:15 a m
1	arrives daily except Sunday	1:22 p m
5	arrives daily except Sunday	7:45 p m
7	arrives Sunday only	12:20 a m

OHIO SOUTHERN.

In effect May 23, 1898.

	Leaves South.	
No 1—Daily except Sunday		3:45 a m
" 3— " " "		3:30 p m
	Arrives North	
No 2—Daily except Sunday		11:05 a m
4— " " "		9:30 pm

Notice.

Ladies of Allen Hive No. 197 are requested to meet at Mitchell hall Thursday evening. Business of importance.

M. HUBER, L. C.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea, accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician, and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy. - C. L. Boggs, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner, and Heister's drug store, 58 public square.

YOUNG LIFE

Of Mabel Gay Amerman Terminated Last Evening.

Heart Trouble the Cause—Funeral to be Held Saturday.

One of the saddest deaths of the year was that which occurred at the home of Mrs. Anna Amerman, 124 north Pierce street, at 5:30 o'clock last evening when Mrs. Amerman's charming young daughter, Mabel Gay Amerman, answered the summons of the grim reaper. About four weeks ago she was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, which ultimately reached her heart. She suffered intense pain and for two weeks was unable to partake of any nourishment, until she had wasted away and there was no longer any strength to keep up the battle for life. She seemed to realize the end was near, yet faced the future with fortitude and was ready to answer the summons.

The deceased was an attractive and lovable young lady and was a favorite among her many frineds. Last June she graduated from the local grammar schools, and at that time was a picture of health and happiness. She was born October 6th, 1882, and would have been 16 years old in October. The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian church Saturday at 2 p. m., Rev. Thomson officiating, and interment will be made in Woodlawn cemetery. The sympathy of the community is extended Mrs. Amerman and the other members of the family.

An Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than H. F. Vortkamp, who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

JULY WEATHER FEATURES.

Rainfall Was Heavier Than the Average for 28 Years.

Weather Observer G. Hass Hagen gives some interesting information in his report for the month of July. The report shows that the mean temperature for the month was 74 degrees, while the highest temperature was 95 degrees, on the 2d day of the month, and the lowest, 49 degrees, on the 11th.

The greatest daily range of temperature occurred on the 7th, when the thermometer varied 27 degrees, while on the 30th of the month it varied only 12 degrees, the least daily range. The prevailing direction of the wind was east, and the total movement of wind amounted to 6,024 miles. The maximum velocity of wind (taken from five minute records) was 36 miles, blowing southwest, on the 19th of the month.

The total rainfall amounted to 3.30 inches, and the total excess in precipitation during the month was 0.13 inches. There were 11 clear days, 16 partially cloudy and 4 cloudy. The total rainfall goes a little above the average for the last 28 years, which is computed at 3.17 inches.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at H. F. Vortkamp's drug store. 50 cents per bottle.

Allen Hive 197

will meet in Mitchell hall this evening promptly at 8 o'clock. Full attendance desired.

JULIA REIS, R. K.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box.

For sale by H. F. Vortkamp, north east corner Main and North streets Lima, Ohio.

Amusing Herself.

She is far from the land where her young hero fights,
And lovers around her are flocking,
And the way that she flirts on these warm summer nights
The envious sky is quite shocking.
—[North American.

Croup instantly relieved. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Perfectly safe, never fails. At any drug store.

Shake Into Your shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures a painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired and aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen's Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

BEAVER DAM.

Items Concerning the Doings in Our Neighboring Village.

Mildred Early, of West Cairo, was in town Tuesday calling on friends.

Elder Speer, of Hicksville, preached in the Disciple church last Sunday evening.

About eighty of our people went on the excursion to Cedar Point last Thursday. They enjoyed themselves hugely, especially those who went in bathing.

Henry Shull will move to town next week. He will occupy the Mrs. Wingate property on Pearl street.

Miss Shod Shull has returned to G. E. Bluem's as saleslady, after a vacation of a month.

Mildred Young has returned from Columbus Grove, where she had been visiting for three weeks.

Mrs. John Barnhart and Clara Romey are recorded as being sick.

C. C. Heller and family will leave to-morrow for Niagara Falls.

Chas. Williams is having his house repaired on Main street.

Mrs. Amanda Murray has moved to town. She formerly lived here, but of late has been living at Harrod.

G. HALL, P. M.

Local Postoffice Changed Hands Last Midnight.

W. R. Mehaffey, Who Had Served Over Five Years, Retiring.

George Hall, who, about two weeks ago, was appointed postmaster and commissioned to take charge of the local office, has assumed his duties. The change was made last night, Mr. Hall being checked in by postoffice inspector Col. Moore, of Toledo.

W. R. Mehaffey, the retiring official, served five years and two months in charge of the Lima office and during his administration the new government building was occupied and the service largely improved and business of the office increased. His force of clerks and carriers has been proficient in every branch of the service and the only change yet announced by the new official is the appointment of George Holland to succeed O. J. Feltz as assistant postmaster.

The Best Remedy for Flux.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pulaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner, and Heister's drug store, 58 public square.

His Reason.

Johnny—Goin' in swimmin' t'day, Tommy?

Tommy—I don't want t' much, but I guess I will.

Johnny—What fer, if y' don't care about it?

Tommy—'Cuz me mother says she don't want me t'.—[Exchange.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually and gently, when costive or bilious, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs, made by the Califorina Fig Syrup Co.

Notice.

All children of any age caught loitering on the fair grounds without a written order from the directors will be prosecuted.

By order of the board.

A. HARROD, Pres.

T. B. BOWERSOCK, Sec'y. 0 3t

Natural Deduction.

She—They are giving away a Slowback camera with every $40 worth of purchases at the Swipesale store. What do you think of that?

He—I think it would be a very poor place to go if you wanted only $39 worth of goods.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

No such thing as "summer complaint" where Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is kept handy. Nature's remedy for every looseness of the bowels.

Good Fishing at Celina Reservoir.

On and after May 15th and until September 30th, 1898, agents of the C., H. & D. railway will sell tickets to Celina at one and one-third fare round trip, good to return fifteen days from date of sale.

STORIES OF BATTLE.

WOUNDED HEROES TELL OF THE FIGHT AT SANTIAGO.

Freaks of the Bullets From Spanish Mausers—Major Conrad and Major Savage Joked in the Midst of Danger—A Cuban Shot While Robbing the Dead.

Good stories of the fight at Santiago will be told as long as any of the heroes who fought there live to tell them. Here are some that were told recently by wounded men in the Marine hospital on Staten Island:

Peter Bergman of Company C, Fourth infantry, was shot in the neck, the bullet entering at the collar bone an inch from the throat, and coming out just below the shoulder blade. He said: "I was shot in the charge on San Juan on July 1. The bullets fell like rain and not one of us expected to get out alive. We would run forward about 25 or 30 yards and then drop flat on the ground, fire a few volleys, and then get up and make another dash of a few yards.

"The storm of bullets was so terrible that living men could not have gone against it for more than a half a minute or so at a time. But we gained a few yards at every rush and kept on that way until we reached the trenches and drove the Spaniards out. You could not see our men fall, for when shot clear through they would stumble on with the others until we all went down together. But every time we jumped to our feet we left some lying flat on their faces. My own company drove right into one of the Spanish trenches, which made our loss the heaviest in the regiment. In an hour and a half we lost 5 killed and 17 wounded out of 80 men, a little over one to every four.

"When I was shot, I lay insensible for awhile. When I came to, I remembered we had crossed a sunken road, which had been cut down about five feet. I crawled back to that, and some of our boys bandaged me up, and I was lucky enough to be put into an ambulance. All who could walk had to do so, and the rough, heavy provision and ammunition wagons were used to carry back those who could not get into the ambulances. The roads were terribly rough and stony, and the rough wagons would throw the poor wounded fellows about. I could hear their moans when the wagons shook them up. It was so awful that, even with a bullet hole clear through me, I could not help pitying the poor fellows worse off in the wagons."

Henry P. O'Malley, who laughingly claimed to be a lineal descendant of Charles O'Malley, the Irish dragoon, belonged to Company B, Eighth infantry. He was shot in the right hand and arm at El Caney. He was just aiming his gun when a bullet struck the barrel, ran along it and struck O'Malley's first and second fingers, then his thumb and then passed through his arm, near the shoulder. He said:

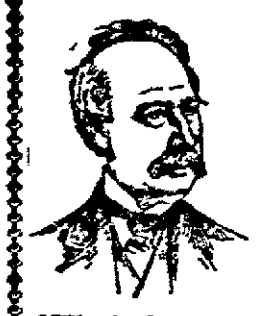
"I have been in the army for ten years and seen service on the plains. Before that I was in the Cape mounted police in the Zulu war in Africa, but I never saw anything like the storm of bullets at Santiago. These new guns make it awful to charge on earthworks. It was hotter than anything I ever imagined, but our men fought like demons, and our officers were as cool as though they did not know there was any danger. Major Conrad was in command of our regiment, our colonel being sick. While we were all lying down he walked along the front as though we were on parade. I heard him call to Major Savage, who had command of the Second battalion, 'Come over here, major, I want to show you something.'

"There was a storm of bullets singing over us, and Major Savage called back, 'What's the use?' 'Oh, come on!' called Conrad. 'You are just as likely to get shot over there as over here.' Both men talked as though it was a sort of joke. I saw the Second Massachusetts. They acted splendidly. I noticed one company in particular. I think it was Company H. The officer was giving the command to fire by company just as if they were at target practice. It was 'Load!' 'Aim!' then a pause—'Fire!' and the whole volley went together. They kept it up like clockwork. The regulars were all watching them. And the colored troops did splendid work too. How our men cheered them when they came back from El Caney! And when one regiment of regulars cheers another you bet there is something to cheer for.

"The Spaniards could not understand how our men could advance in such a fire. I saw one color bearer who was a perfect devil, and he had a charmed life. When everybody else lay down, he stood up and waved the flag. For 20 minutes he stood there, until the flag was nearly cut to pieces with bullets, and not one touched him. There was some newspaper man among our boys when we charged one of the blockhouses. I don't know who he was, but he was a daredevil. He threw away his papers and found a gun which some wounded man had dropped and fought with us all the way up the hill. He was the first man to get into the blockhouse when we took it."

William Sillman of Company B, Eighth infantry, was shot in the leg in front of Santiago. He said: "The Cubans did nothing but steal. They made a habit of robbing the dead and wounded. After I was shot I saw three Cubans robbing the dead on the field. Another wounded man near me saw them also. He drew a revolver and shot one Cuban between the eyes, killing him, and fired on the others, but they ran. He hit one, however.

"When we were in the hospital, the wounded Cuban was brought in. The man who had shot him raised up and yelled: 'There's the scoundrel I shot. I killed one, and I would have killed all three if I could.' That Cuban was the only one I heard of getting near enough to a bullet to get wounded. They are no good."—New York Press.



WHAT

Prof. D. Hayes Agnew

SAID TO A PATIENT:

"Get a case of the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract and use it freely and liberally. No small wine-glass doses, but a good half tumbler full, or even more, every meal, and you will not have cause to regret it."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The Genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck label.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

SOME OF THE ILLS TO WHICH OUR SOLDIERS ARE EXPOSED.

Pernicious Malarial Fever Far More Dangerous Than Yellow Fever—Look Out For Fever In Lowlands Near Manila—Sprew a Dangerous Malady.

The Medical News recently published two articles relating to diseases in the tropics, to which the soldiers of our armies in Cuba and the Philippines are subject. One of the articles, which was written by Dr. J. Edward Stubbert, is entitled "The Pernicious Malarial Fever of the Tropics." The other article, which is entitled "A Few Things to Look Out For In Manila," is from the pen of Joseph Earle Stevens, author of a recent work on the Philippines.

Dr. Stubbert in the course of his article says:

"Far more dangerous to the patient than yellow fever is pernicious malarial fever, especially in the form known as malarial hematuria. This undoubtedly is the disease known as the 'black water fever' in Africa, and a careful perusal of its history will, I believe, show that the administration of quinine, contrary to the report of Koch on his recent trip to Africa, has nothing to do with its production. Those familiar with malarial hematuria in our southern states and Central America know that generally the hematuria antedates administration of the drug and disappears when the patient is thoroughly cinchonized. If the milder forms of remittent fever are early recognized and promptly treated, the pernicious forms will not be encountered, for it seldom develops as a primary form. There is always a history recurring, and generally neglected malarial attacks, and seldom does it develop in a new arrival in the tropics.

"The statement that 'malaria, even untreated, in any single attack is a self limited disease, and successive attacks are milder and milder,' unfortunately will not prove true in the West Indies. On the contrary, immigrants from northern climes, if properly treated during their first, second and third attacks of malarial fever, show greater resisting powers during the second and seldom have more than the three attacks. If neglected, each successive illness becomes more severe, and finally they develop the dreaded pernicious type. Pernicious malaria occurs only in those persons who have been a long time subjected to slow malarial infection without the proper administration of quinine. So closely does the appearance of the patient resemble that of one with yellow fever that superficial observers have named the disease 'highland yellow fever.'"

Mr. Stevens, in his warning against undesirable things that are to be found in the Philippines, says:

"Look out for fever in the lowlands surrounding the capital, and, as far as is possible, do not sleep within six or eight feet of the ground," for fevers, both malarial and typhoid, are at home all the year round in the Philippines as well as in other tropical countries, and though the yellow variety is not known yet the others are insidious enough to bother the strongest. The natives in order to divorce the floors of their houses from the ground generally build these structures on posts, leaving a free space of some two yards between the earth and the thresholds of their front doors, and a commanding officer should think twice before quartering his men in tents pitched on the lowlands of Manila or Cavite. After all, the Nipa hut, with its roof of thatch, its frame of bamboo and its floor of slats, is the most rational form of domicile for the Philippines, and temporary barracks for our troops, built up in the fashion of native dwellings, would in any portion of the islands be better than tents pitched on the ground.

"Colds and dysentery, like fever, are common troubles, and it indeed seems curious that the former should be so popular in a hot climate. But such is the case, and the grip appears to have reached Manila as well as more accessible corners of the world. It is a great mistake to sleep in silk pyjamas in the tropics, and new arrivals seem to suffer from colds, more often caught by exposure during the cool hours of the night than at any other time. Flannel sleeping suits are far more sensible than silk or cotton ones and are especially to be recommended, since they absorb the moisture which invariably exudes from the pores of the skin on a warm night and thus protect one from catching cold while he is asleep. Flannel cholera belts are also excellent and protect the bowels from drafts of air that often strike home during the dampness of the night or the cold hours before sunrise.

"Sprew, that peculiar tropical disease which seems to attack the lining of one's interior and to render it so sensitive that food cannot be retained by one suffering from the malady, is not uncommon in Manila, and is apt to attack certain foreigners whose stomachs are peculiarly susceptible to change of fare, and let him who finds he has sprue get out of the country just as quick as he can, for nothing but a change of climate will effect a cure, and if the trouble is not attended to at the outset the victim will frequently get so weak that he will be unable to get away at all. Some may have sprew, leave the islands for Japan or the Pacific coast and recover from it to come back to Manila, but others are not able to shake it off even by returning home.

"Sunstroke is apparently uncommon in Manila, for one soon gets to respect the sun after a day or two of his attentions. The vital point to protect during one's stay in the direct sunlight is the back of the neck, and a new arrival should be careful about wearing hats that do not shelter this tender region. Letting alone the question of sunstroke, it is an admitted fact that overexposure to the sun is the direct cause of much of the Manila fever."

Murderers May Be "Nice."

At daybreak at Sakhalin—you could hardly see daybreak on account of the shutters—one of the ugliest looking women I ever saw crept in with a cup of tea that is always given in Asia very early in the morning, and she was a murderess. I went to the little tent outside to have breakfast, and a man came up behind me and reached over my shoulder, and he was a murderer. When we rode out after breakfast, a man with magnificent broad shoulders and splendid face drove, and he was a murderer. The fact is, strange as it may seem, they (the governor and Russian officers at Sakhalin) have no choice. All the domestics must come from the material they have, and if you take a thief he is almost always sure to stay a thief, while a murderer may be a very nice kind of a person. They did that kind of thing among themselves, and I don't want any better men than some of those that were sent there for murder.—Bulletin American Geographical Society.

A Gallant Thief.

A woman in London recently had her pocket picked, one of the articles being a sealed and unaddressed envelope, containing a £5 note. The next day she received back the stolen articles, with the following explanatory note:

DEAR MADAM—The exigencies of my profession led me just now into possession of your purse, where I find 60 shillings, which I appropriate to my own needs, and these papers, which I return to you. I do this because I feel especially desirous to restore this little white envelope, which I have not been indiscreet enough to open. I know very well that when a young woman goes out with a little white envelope so carefully carried in her pocketbook that this envelope contains a love letter which she is seeking a chance to address secretly to her beloved. I will not wrong your love by taking the sweet words and kisses which you meant for him, and I am very sorry that I have even for a short time delayed his receiving his letter. May you be happy, dear girl, with him whom you have chosen, and believe always in the good wishes of your obedient servant.

A Quiet Nesting Place.

A peculiar accident overtook a Hickman county man named Arnold. One morning not long since he arose early and went to the wardrobe, took down his summer trousers and drew them on. This proceeding resulted in such yells that the entire family was awakened. Mr. Arnold was soon surrounded by the family, which was anxious to render him assistance. His only words were, "Pull off the pants." The combined efforts of the family were vain, however, until some one suggested that a seam be ripped. This done, there was disclosed not a hornet's nest, rats or anything of that nature, but a cat with eight kittens. — Hickman County (Tenn.) News.

Lord Rothschild's Physician.

One of the Chinese methods is, I believe, to pay the physician as long as the patient is in good health, with the obvious intention of making it the interest of the doctor to keep the patient well. Apparently this is the method Lord Rothschild has adopted. I hear that he pays Sir William Broadbent a retaining fee of 1,000 guineas a year, conditional on Sir William visiting him every Saturday to feel his pulse and see that he is keeping in good health.—Sheffield (England) Telegraph.

Only One More of Them.

The new rector gazes mildly at the small boy in the Sunday school and says, "My dear little fellow, have you read the 'Thirty-nine Articles?'"

"No," rejoined the small boy, "but I've read the 'Forty Thieves.'"—London Figaro.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort, instantly relieved, permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

Sold by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner, and C. W. Heister 58 Public Square.

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OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,

No. 221 North Main Street, Lima, O

TELEPHONE CALL, No. 81.

Issued Every Evening Except Sunday

AMAZED PROTECTIONISTS.

Some of our esteemed protectionist contemporaries continue to speak of the enormous exportation of manufactures during the year as an amazing phenomenon. Their wonder is due in large degree to the fact that they have hitherto persistently shut their eyes to a movement which has overthrown their pet economic theories. A review of the returns of trade during the last five or six years, including the whole period of the Wilson tariff, would tend greatly to moderate their astonishment.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, the exports of manufactures amounted in value to $277,285,391. In the year ended June 30, 1898, these exports amounted in value to $288,871,449—a gain of a little over $11,000,000. But in the fiscal year 1896 the manufactured exports amounted in value to $228,571,178, and in the year 1897 they rose in value to $277,285,391—a gain of nearly $50,000,000 in the last full year of the Wilson tariff.

To go a little further back in order to moderate still more the amazement of our protectionist contemporaries: During the fiscal year 1895 the exports of manufactures, which had been progressing with some slight reaction for a decade, amounted in value to $183,595,743; and they leaped to $228,571,178 in the next year. These data demonstrate that the exports of manufactures were given an unexampled impulse during the too brief existence of the Wilson tariff. They show beyond all dispute that under the genial influences of the economy of high wages and of free raw materials the products of American industrial skill were marching to the conquest of the neutral markets of the world.

But whilst the friends of commercial freedom were exulting in these official evidences of the triumph of their principles the champions of tariff spoliation—the calamity howlers and pseudomaniacs in the advance—exhausted their ingenuity in efforts to explain away the great outward movement of American manufactures. They asserted that these products were flung upon the foreign markets in enormous quantities, at a great sacrifice, in order to get rid of them. They cited at the same time, with editorial approval, the predictions of the London Statist and other European trade journals that this was a passing phenomenon due to exceptional circumstances, and that with a change of industrial conditions it would disappear.

In vain leading manufacturers throughout the country testified that they were receiving as good prices for their products in foreign markets as at home. They indignantly denied the implication that for the immense losses in shipping goods abroad to undersell European rivals they were recuperating at the expense of American consumers. In refuting this imputation some of them testified that they were obtaining better prices abroad than in the home market. But the Protectionists deliberately closed their eyes to a great industrial movement that has completely overthrown their long cherished theories. They could not and would not accept the accumulated evidence that, in normal and absolutely healthful conditions of trade, the products of American mills and workshops, requiring the highest skill and paying the highest wages were successfully competing in ever rising volume with the products of "pauper labor" in the open markets of the world. This the tariff-mongers could not understand; and they persistently denied its vivid proofs in the monthly returns of trade—just as it has been said that men will dispute the axioms of geometry when they have a strong interest in doing so.

In the midst of the evidences produced by the Wilson tariff that the industries of the United States had outgrown the milkiness of infancy and in their lusty manhood were capturing the world's markets the Dingley bill was enacted. So far from catching a glimpse of the commercial revolution, the authors of the bill adjusted the schedules of duties to a condition of things that had passed away. So little capable were they of appreciating the humor of the situation that they went on piling up protective duties and complacently calculating the increased revenues from imports that were rapidly disappearing while American products of the same class were replacing them in the world's markets. But though the Dingley tariff could embarrass the import trade of the country in some degree by its exorbitant duties on raw materials, it could not seriously disturb the great export movement in American manufactures, which still holds on—but not with the same rate of progression that was made under the much maligned Wilson act. It is this movement that excites the amazement of the tariff editors when they can no longer ignore it nor explain it away. The manufacturers, more receptive than the politicians, were preparing for the change when the Dingley tariff bill was enacted. In the rapid march of commercial events that tariff, so far as protection is concerned, has already become an anachronism, while its failure as a revenue measure is almost universally acknowledged.—[Philadelphia Record.

WANTS THE NAME CHANGED.

Mark Hanna wants the name of his political party changed from Republican to Hannablican. He says he owns the party; that he paid for it with money and federal offices; that he is the whole push and has a right to demand some recompense that will be a monument to him. The only monument that he has erected so far is the one that the Ohio legislature helped him build last winter and the stench from that is so offensive that all decent persons turn from it with disgust. For this and other reasons Marcus wishes to bury that in oblivion and with the assistance of his federal patronage to erect another monument which will redound to his glory and to the discomfiture of J. B. Foraker and all his clan.

HANNA CLAIMS OWNERSHIP.

Mark Hanna has served notice on the Republicans of Ohio that he owns the party and that he proposes to assert his ownership in the future. He punished the recalcitrant Forakerites in Allen county by turning down every candidate they had in Allen county and gave all the postoffices to his own people. He will place none but Hanna men on guard and it is the avowed intention of the Hannaites to not permit Foraker-Bushnell adherents to have even a smell of the good things which may fall to the lot of the Republican party.

DRIVE OUT TRAITORS.

The Democratic Party Should Trample Down Obstructionists.

The letter in which Hon. William J. Stone of Missouri advised the eviction of Harrity, the Pennsylvania goldbug, from the Democratic national committee is a landmark in the history we are making as a country.

For year after year Samuel J. Randall, who was put to the front by the same element which put Harrity forward, prevented the Democratic party from acting on the tariff issue. Those who thought they could do with Harrity what they did with Randall see now that they are dealing with new conditions and with different men.

In writing to Chairman Jones Governor Stone says that "many of the so called gold Democrats in the party are in a state of mutiny, are more disposed to co-operate with the Palmer-Buckner contingent to undo what was accomplished at Chicago, than they are to co-operate with the true Democracy in upholding it."

This is the vital point. It is so vital that had there been any other action than that actually taken, had the committee compromised with Harrity and thus opened the way for the Palmer-Buckner element to control the Democratic party, there would have been no party left.

Now the party will trample down obstructionists and drive out traitors.

There will be no weakening anywhere, least of all at Springfield, when Missouri Democrats meet to decide between the Chicago platform and its enemies.

WEALTH'S BASE DESIGN

Would Fasten on the World a Rule by Money.

LABOR TO BE HELD IN BONDAGE.

Republican Party Working to Fasten the Single Gold Standard on the Nation. Would Abolish Greenbacks and Let Shylocks Control the Country's Money—The Conflict Between Right and Wrong.

The love of money is the root of all evil.—Timothy.

Nothing in use by men for power of ill can equal money. This lays cities low. This drives men forth from quiet dwelling place. This warps and changes minds of worthiest stamp to turn to deeds of baseness—teaching men all shifts of cunning and to know the guilt of every impious deed.—Sophocles.

There is no longer room for doubt that we are in the "crisis" foreseen long years ago by many of our wise and patriotic statesmen. They not only foresaw—they warned us in unmistakable terms of impending danger. They pointed out its source and its methods and advised that vigilance which is always and everywhere the price of liberty.

Had we been less honest in our motives and less earnest in our efforts to secure material independence for ourselves and for our country—in other words, had we been less ambitious and less patriotic, had we not believed in the equal honesty and patriotism of our fellow men—we doubtless should have taken the admonitions more seriously; we should have given more attention to the warning voices uttered in our behalf and might have avoided the danger now so imminent.

In his message to congress in 1861 President Lincoln said:

In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against returning despotism. There is one point to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with—if not above—labor in the structure of government. Let the people beware of surrendering a political power which they already have and which if surrendered will surely be used to close the door of advancement against them and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty will be lost.

Again, near the close of the war, in reply to a letter from a friend in Illinois, President Lincoln wrote:

Yes, we may all congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing its close, but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations will be enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my fears may prove groundless.

Could his predictions, his fears, have been more fully verified?

Thoughtful men—seers—in other countries as well as in our own have sounded a similar alarm. Thomas Carlyle was not silent, and Sir John Lubbock a half century ago declared: "There is likely to be an effort made by the capital class to fasten upon the world a rule through their wealth and by means of reduced wages to place the masses upon a footing more degrading and dependent than has ever been known in history. The spirit of money worshipers seems to be rapidly developing in this direction."

If further evidence were wanted of the malign, inhuman designs of those who direct and control the present strenuous effort for "currency reform" it may be found in the following well authenticated "confidential" circular, issued by English capitalists and sent to their correspondents in this country to influence legislation during our war—in the dark days of 1863:

Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and chattel slavery destroyed. This we favor, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care for the laborer, while the European plan, led by England, is capital control of labor by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money.

The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a measure to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting to get the secretary of the treasury to make his recommendation to congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, for we cannot control that.

In this circular, let us not fail to observe, is the very first suggestion of the retirement of the greenbacks—the best money we have ever had—"to which the millionaire has taken off his hat and the banker has made obeisance!"

Under the specious pretext of "currency reform" a determined effort is being made not only to retire our greenbacks and all other forms of government paper money, but to perpetuate the demonetization of silver, thus placing us more firmly on a single gold basis, also taking from the government one of its most important functions—the issuing of money—and giving it into the control of money lenders, apparently for their sole benefit. What this would mean to farmers and manufacturers, to business men generally, who may need to borrow money, can be discovered only by a careful study of the proposed banking laws.

Secretary Chase said, after his long and intimate knowledge of monetary affairs: "My agency in procuring the national bank act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that affects every interest in the country. It should be repealed. But before this can be accomplished the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other in a contest such as we have never seen in this country." This is the conflict in which our country is now engaged.

That we need currency reform is clear. That we are not in condition to experiment in the matter is equally clear. That we do not need to experiment is clearest of all, for we know that from 1792, when our monetary system was formed, to 1873 (indeed, from 1687 to 1873) the free admission of both gold and silver to the mints kept them at a practical parity, with never a variation of more than 3 per cent. We know also that when silver was demonetized in 1873 it was worth 3 per cent more than gold.

Therefore it is believed that by undoing the wrong of 1873 (which Hon. John G. Carlisle justly characterized as "a conspiracy" and the greatest crime that any government could commit against its people) silver would be restored to its rightful place, our honest debts would be honestly paid in honest money, the wheels of industry would be set in motion and prosperity would again gladden the hearts of our unhappy people.

If people generally had opportunity to study the subject in all its aspects and bearings, the condition would be less serious. Unfortunately nearly all of our most widely circulated newspapers, on which the majority of people depend for knowledge of the subject, are zealous partisans and content themselves with ignoring or obscuring conditions, misstating facts and misrepresenting opinions, motives and intentions. Instead of honest statement and argument they falsify, ridicule, vilify and calumniate. In reading them one is reminded of a speech made at a press banquet by a prominent metropolitan newspaper correspondent. He said: "We hear much of an independent press. You know and I know that we have no such press. We are all paid to suppress our honest opinions. Were we to write them they would not be printed. If by accident or oversight they should appear, we should be out of a job in 24 hours."

Now that the Republican party is in control and is leaving no effort untried for securely fastening the single gold standard upon our nation it would seem wise to consider the opinions and arguments of that prince, prophet and high priest of Republicanism, Hon. James G. Blaine. He said:

I believe the public creditor can afford to be paid in any silver dollar that the United States can afford to coin and circulate. If paid in a good silver dollar, the bondholder has nothing to complain of. We need both gold and silver, and we can have both only by making each the equal of the other. It would not be difficult to show that in the nations where both have been fully recognized the most widely diffused, the steadiest and most continuous prosperity has been enjoyed—that true prosperity which reaches all classes, but which begins with the day laborer, whose toil lays the foundation for the whole superstructure of wealth.

The exclusively gold nation, like England, may show the most massive fortunes in the ruling classes, but it shows also the most helpless and hopeless poverty in the humbler walks of life.

A gold and silver nation, like France, can exhibit no such individual fortunes as abound in England, but it has a peasantry that with its silver savings can pay a war indemnity that would have beggared the gold bankers of London and to which the peasantry of England could not have contributed a pound sterling in gold nor a single shilling in silver.

On the value of gold as money the Hon. John P. Jones said in the most exhaustive speech ever made on the subject in this or probably in any other country:

If gold be the best money, it will of course stand the best test. Let us apply to it the test that we would apply to all other things. The supreme test of all things human is the ordeal of war. To win battles a country must have the best men, the best guns, powder, clothes, blankets, horses, tents, food. All these require money and, one would suppose, the best money. What is to be said of money that disappears on the outbreak of hostilities?

Do we consider those the best citizens who leave their country on the first appeal to arms? Has mankind been mistaken in its estimate of duty and valor? Is the true patriot, after all, not the man who goes to the front, but he who takes the first steamer for a neutral port to return only when the conflict is ended? If gold be the best money, is it not extraordinary that no nation on earth has ever been able to fight with it? At the first roar of the cannon gold goes, and never returns till it comes in the hands of usurers.

The lesson of history is that national money fights for liberty—not international. It is extraordinary that people will call that money "best" which deserts and leaves them helpless at the slightest note of danger.

During our late war where was gold? If gold was the best money, why did not the government officials seize and make it serve the country? They did not hesitate to seize men and send them to the front. Is gold more sacred than men? If in the supreme emergency of war a nation can dispense with gold, [illegible] justice to obtain it? If the people do not destroy the gold standard, the gold standard will destroy them.

Another representative Republican, Senator Ingalls, has recorded in unmistakable terms his estimate of the value of gold as money. He says:

No people in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold. It is the most cowardly and treacherous of all metals. It makes no treaty it does not break. It has no friend it does not sooner or later betray. Armies and navies are not maintained by gold. In times of panic and calamity and disaster it becomes the agent and minister of ruin. No nation ever fought a great war by the aid of gold. On the contrary, in the crisis of the greatest peril it becomes an enemy more potent than the foe in the field; but when the battle is won and peace has been secured gold reappears and claims the fruits of victory.

In our own civil war it is doubtful if the gold of New York and London did not work us greater injury than the powder and lead and iron of the south. It was the most invincible enemy of the public credit. Gold paid no soldier or sailor. It refused the national obligations. It was worth most when our fortunes were the lowest. Every defeat gave it increased value. It was in open alliance with our enemies the world over, and all its energies were evoked for our destruction. But as usual, when danger had been averted and the victory secured, gold swaggered to the front and asserted its supremacy.

Patriotic statesmen of whatever political faith have spoken freely and earnestly on this subject.

Peter Cooper wrote to President Hayes:

The demonetization of silver was a trick of the enemies of the poor man's money. Its remonetization would be a great relief now in the depression of all business, if not the best and final measure. Every intelligent man must see that as silver now forms more than one-half of the coined money of the world the effect of demonetizing it must not only be to lessen the value of the world's money, but it must appreciate the value of gold in proportion as the value of silver has been reduced.

There is fast forming in this country an aristocracy [of wealth, the worst form of aristocracy] that can curse the prosperity of any country. Corporations are becoming the curse of modern life. They usurp the powers that of right belong to the community and the government and threaten the liberties of the people. The rich of the world are wedded to gold, the poor to silver. It is to the interest of the moneyed kings to demonetize silver and make gold the sole money because they own the gold.

Wendell Phillips said:

My friends, unless our children have more patience and courage than saved this country from slavery, republican institutions will go down before money of corporations. Rich men die, but corporations are immortal. They are never afflicted with disease. In the long run they are found to win with legislatures.

James G. Blaine said:

I believe the struggle now going on in this and in other countries for a single gold standard will if successful produce widespread disaster throughout the world.

James A. Garfield said:

Whoever controls the volume of money of any country is absolutely master of all its industries and commerce.

John C. Calhoun said:

The bank is the union of the government and the money power—a union far more dangerous than that of church and state.

Jefferson said:

Banks are more dangerous to the liberties of a people than standing armies. Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulating medium must be restored to the nation, to whom it belongs.

Daniel Webster said:

I am certainly of the opinion that gold and silver at rates fixed by congress constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard.

Of this money question an earnest and patriotic statesman has said: "It is and will remain the supreme issue until honestly decided. That issue is stronger than presidents, cabinets or political parties, for it involves a great truth, and in politics as well as religion truth is the word of God. It can no more be crushed out or put down than can the lightning be chained or the whirlwind. It is a living, spiritual force, sharper than a two edged sword. It demands and will have an answer, or in the end it will rend in pieces whatever stands in its way."

The present conflict in which not only our country, but the world, is engaged is the "irrepressible conflict" of the ages, as old as humanity—the conflict between right and wrong, justice and oppression, good and evil.

It began, if not in the garden of Eden, soon after the expulsion from it, and will continue till sordid selfishness and greed shall give place to the precepts of the golden rule and the teachings of the sermon on the mount.

This it is which makes "eternal vigilance the price of liberty."

SUSAN LOOK AVERY.

Louisville.

HE SAVED THE DAY.

How General Wheeler's Warlike Spirit Prevented a Retreat at San Juan.

A man can get old, but the warlike spirit seems never to perish. If the American army in Cuba today had the opportunity to vote for a leader, it is probable that "Old Joe" Wheeler of Confederate army fame would get the majority of votes.

Sick and weak from hardship, this veteran arose from his bed on July 1 and went forth into battle. His temperature on the day before was 102 degrees, but the boom of the cannon acted as a tonic, and he went to the front in spite of the advice of his physician. He rode about the firing line all day fearlessly and with a word of encouragement for all.

After ten hours of fighting El Caney had been taken and the blockhouse at San Juan had been wrested from the enemy. With the fall of night came doubt and discouragement. The list of dead and wounded was appalling. Almost an eighth of the army had been swept away, as far as its fitness for real fighting was concerned.

There was a consultation of generals and leading officers at General Shafter's headquarters. More than one voice proclaimed that we had taken positions which could not be held and advised that our army retreat to a safer position.

But it was here that this humble old man was heard. He made a speech which will some day be held as a part of the history of the nation.

He spoke wrathfully and maybe angrily.

"Never!" shouted Wheeler. "We will not give up one inch of the ground we have taken today. Not one inch! Do you all understand that? Not one inch!"

And "Fighting Joe" saved the day. His voice carried the meeting, and there was no retreat on the part of our forces. The moral effect on the army of giving up ground so hardly fought for would have been demoralizing. But the Spaniards did try to recover the positions they lost in the night attack which they made. How they were driven back has already been told. It was said by a Cuban priest who came out of Santiago that the Spaniards lost over 1,000 killed and wounded that night.—John M. Maxwell in Chicago Tribune.

FLASHES OF WAR.

Seven thousand Spanish troops surrendered at Guantanamo. Lieutenant Colonel Rosell, who received the surrender, said that the soldiers were literally starving.

Lieutenant Hobson recommends for the raising of the Colon the purchasing of all the pontoons available in the United States and the expenditure of $20,000 for air bags.

Natives of the Philippine islands now in England, France and Belgium cabled to President McKinley beseeching him not to turn the Philippine islands back to Spain.

Investigation of the prisons of Santiago has revealed many cases of inhumanity, many prisoners being held either without trial or long after the expiration of their sentences.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times doubts that the Spanish cabinet will have the moral courage to accept the responsibility for granting the concessions demanded by the United States.

The queen regent of Spain, already nearly exhausted by the cares of her distressed kingdom, went to her private prayer room on learning that her son had fallen ill, dropped to her knees and wept bitterly.

CUBANS AS ALLIES.

MR. PEPPER GIVES HIS VIEWS AS TO THEIR VALUE.

Thinks They Will Cause No Trouble—New Arrivals In Cuba Fomented the Difficulty Between Shafter and Garcia, He Declares—Effect of Meddlers.

Mr. Charles M. Pepper, who was with the American army until after the capitulation of Santiago, returned to Washington. As he has probably been in closer contact with the Cuban insurgents than any other American and has as good a knowledge of their struggles and their general character, he was asked to give his views as to the campaign made by General Shafter and also as to the reported difficulty between the American commander and General Garcia, the Cuban leader. Mr. Pepper said:

"There seems a disposition now to question the effectiveness of the Cubans as allies and it is possible that when the Spanish forces have evacuated Santiago the next business of the American army of occupation will be to 'settle' the insurgents. It might be well to await the full statement of the misunderstanding between General Garcia and General Shafter before drawing conclusions of a permanent split. Twenty thousand American soldiers were engaged in the operations before Santiago. The Cubans numbered 4,000, yet it was assumed by many that they would show up as conspicuously as our own troops. Garcia was blamed for letting General Pando get into the city with 5,000 Spanish reinforcements, but when it subsequently appeared that neither Pando nor the reinforcements were there nothing was said.

"The Cubans offered as allies to the American army the men who had for three years been engaged in a bush-whacking, guerrilla warfare. The mass of them presented themselves at Baiquiri and Siboney barefooted and in their shirt tails, and most of their shirts were ribbons of rags. They were greedy for the rations issued, and in two weeks they did not succeed in satisfying a three years' hunger. The American soldiers were also hungry during several days, but they knew of the 'tomorrow' habit, and they never thought of putting off the fighting till their stomachs were full. The Cubans, under the instructions that had been given, were not placed in the vanguard in taking the blockhouses and forts, and it is unquestionably true that they did not share to an appreciable extent in those assaults. It was a method of fighting of which they had no conception, but this was not surprising. The foreign military attaches who watched the two days' battles were frank in their own expressions of opinion whether trained European soldiers could have been led or driven against fortified positions when the artillery had failed, as it did in those instances, and the American troops took the intrenchments by common impulse without being either led or driven. As to whether the Cuban troops failed in anything that was expected of them or in any duty assigned to them the American commanders are competent judges.

"I do not believe that the Cubans, who for three years kept up the fight against the Spanish troops in the bushes and in the mountains at such tremendous sacrifices, will ever be a cause of trouble to the United States. It is because of their endurance that the flag of Spain is disappearing from the West Indies. That the superior force of the United States has been necessary to cause its disappearance does not change the conditions. The present trouble is not due to the Cubans who have been fighting for three years. It seems to be fermented by those who during that time were in the United States. Some of them went back under the wing of the American army, and they were becoming pretty numerous. Most of them are bad advisers and mischief makers. It is unfortunate that some of them seem to have ingratiated themselves into General Garcia's confidence.

"In the conditions which obtained at Santiago it was better that no Cuban troops should enter the city until the Spanish soldiers had been embarked. This was a temporary condition, and, though General Garcia's susceptibilities might have been wounded by it, his good sense would probably have prevented complaint if he had been left to himself. The presence with his command of some recent arrivals from New York explains his grievance, though it does not justify his course. General Wood has been emptying the jails and prisons of political prisoners who were found there, imprisoned under Spanish judicial processes without trial and without recourse. The Cubans may be pardoned if they failed to understand even the temporary continuance of the Spanish judicial officers who were responsible for their imprisonment. Their co-operation with such officials could hardly be hearty, and their acceptance under implied penalty of future disbarment in civil government if they refused would not be valuable. There are problems enough in the future control of Cuba. Their solution will not be aided by dependence on a remnant of Spanish officialism which was part of a rotten system. The Cubans on their part, in dealing with the United States, cannot afford to let meddlers who have not shared in their struggle for freedom influence their course."—Washington Star.

Simply a Lye.

And now comes the story that there are many cities in Spain that are scarcely less filthy than is Santiago and that cleanliness is not a virtue of the average Iberian. They probably export all their castile soap.—Boston Herald.

He Plays the Full Nine Innings.

When George Dewey announces a bombardment, the world can depend on a performance. George doesn't issue rain checks or doctor's certificates at his box office.—Washington Post.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MORE

About Oil Fields.

Recent Strikes Made in Ohio and Indiana.

A Heavy Gusher Struck

Down in the Hume Territory by John Kerr & Co.

Operations Active in the Bluffton, O., Field---A Good Well Near Findlay--- Peru Has Three More Dry Holes to Her Credit.

The following are the runs and shipments of oil from the Ohio and Indiana fields for the month of July, showing the daily average of each for the two states combined, as well as the same conditions in the eastern fields:

Ohio and Indiana shipments	1,961,021
Daily average shipments	63,255
Ohio and Indiana runs	1,406,419
Daily average runs	45,370
Eastern shipments	2,407,851
Eastern daily average shipments	77,673
Eastern runs	2,363,608
Eastern daily average runs	76,248

THE MONTPELIER FIELD.

Montpelier, Ind., Aug. 3.—The Ohio Oil Co. has completed a good well in the first venture on the T. H. Johnson farm in Washington township, Blackford county. It did 120 barrels. The same company completed well No. 1 on the Wall farm, in the same township, and it did only 10 barrels. The Watson Oil Co.'s new well No. 4 on the Pierce farm in Harrison township, same county, and on the south side of the Godfrey Reserve, when drilled in proved to be a failure.

THE PERU FIELD.

Peru, Ind., Aug. 3.- Three dry holes have just been credited to Miami county. The Ware Oil Co.'s well No. 1 on the R. S. Wittenbarger farm, in Perm township; the Dukes Oil Co.'s No. 5 on the Dukes farm, in the same township, and the Knox Oil Co.'s well No. 1 on the R. Lucas farm, in Erie township, are the three wells referred to.

GOOD WELL AT FINDLAY.

Findlay, O., Aug. 3.—Thos. Kelley has finished his well No. 15 on the Wyoming addition to North Findlay, in Findlay township, Hancock county. It is more of a well than was looked for, as it did 175 barrels the first 24 hours.

BIG WELL NEAR HUME.

Hume, O., Aug. 3.—The Kerr Oil Co. has struck another good one in well No. 3 on the Klotz farm in Logan township, Auglaize county, as it started at 200 barrels the first day.

A SMALL WELL.

Bluffton, O., Aug. 3.—Foreman & Co. did not strike it very rich in well No. 1 on the Balmer farm in section 23, Richland township, Allen county, as it did only a couple of barrels at the start off, with poor prospects of any increase in the production.

BLUFFTON OIL FIELD.

Bluffton, O., Aug. 3.—Drilling has begun on No. 2 on the Peter Oberly farm.

No. 5 on the Jos. Huber farm was shot Monday and is making a fair showing.

Drilling has begun on Thomas Fett No. 1.

The Bluffton Oil Co.'s well on the Reichbach farm has been improving in production lately.

It is said that the Manhattan Oil Co. will soon run a line into this field.

Drilling has begun on the Peter Niswander No. 1.

Sam Stettler No. 1 is running off about 20 barrels a day.

The C. Balmer No. 1 was shot Saturday and makes a small showing.

J. M. Niswander No. 1, shot last week, will make a small producer.

The following oil notes on the Lima and Indiana fields are taken from the Oil City Derrick and bear the signature of their representative F. W. Black, of this city:

LIMA FIELD.

Forman & Co. have drilled their No. 1, on the Balmer farm, in section 23, Richland township, and will have a very light well. This is on the northern edge of the Little pool, and gives territory in that quarter a decidedly poor prospect. Kemp & Co. have the best wells in the pool, on the Neunschwander farm, adjoining the Balmer on the south.

In the north extension of the Hume pool, Kerr & Co. have finished their No. 3, on the Lotz farm, and will have one of the best wells found since the new area was opened up. It is reported good for 200 barrels on the start.

Kelly & Co. have struck a surprise in their No. 15, on their Wyoming addition lease, in North Findlay. It started off Friday at a 175 bbl. gait; this in territory which was not considered worth operating previous to the time Kelly & Co. began to get fair wells on it early in the year. It has turned out to be a small bonanza for its owners.

In section 22, Scott township, Sandusky county, Garn & Rutschaw have struck one of the best wells found in Ohio during July. It is their No. 2, on the Roush farm, and started off at 250 bbls. per day. So good a well in that locality is somewhat of a surprise party and is the nearest approach to the gusher kind that Sandusky county has furnished for some time.

INDIANA NOTES.

In the new fields southwest of Montpelier, Ind., in Washington township, Blackfound county, the Ohio Oil Co. has finished its No. 1, T. H. Johnson, which offsets the Manhattan Oil Co.'s big Dale farm producer. The Ohio's well made 120 bbls. the first 24 hours after the shot and apparently adds value to the surrounding country.

Watson & Co. have finished a duster in their fourth venture on the Pierce farm, on the south side of the Godfrey reserve pool in Harrison township, Blackford county. This is the second dry hole drilled on this lease, which has been full of disappointments to about all operators with the exception of the Diamond Oil Co., who hold the famous Myers farm.

The Calda Oil Co. has a test well drilling on the Elliott farm, two miles northwest of Balson bridge, in section 35, Salamonie township, Huntington county. It was reported Saturday to be showing for a fair well. It will open up a big scope of new territory if present indications materialize.

SEVERAL CHANGES

To Be Made in Supt. Floeter's Office at This Place.

A. J. Bandy, Auditor of a Railroad in Georgia, to Be Chief Clerk.

Several changes will take place in the clerical department of Supt. Floeter's office of the C., H. & D., this week. Since John O'Connor resigned his position as chief clerk the place has been vacant. Supt. Floeter has appointed A. J. Bandy to the position, and he will assume his duties next Saturday. Mr. Bandy was employed at one time in the Ohio Southern offices at this place but resigned the same to accept the position as auditor and assistant general freight and ticket agent of the Atlantic, Valdosa & Western, with headquarters at Haylon, Georgia. The position left vacant by Mr. Bandy will be filled by Mr. T. Sanders, the time clerk in Supt. Floeter's office, and he will leave for Georgia this evening to assume his new duties. Clarence Clair, Mr. Floeter's stenographer, will assume the position now held by Mr. Sanders and a young gentleman from Van Wert, will fill the position as stenographer and will assume charge of his work to-morrow.

Mr. Sanders has been with the C., H. & D. a long time and has proven an efficient employe. By his ability and constant application he has arisen to the position which he now holds and no doubt will be as successful in his new position.

P., FT. W. & C. WRECK.

West bound freight No. 79, on the P., Ft. W. & C., met with an accident near Dunkirk yesterday morning. The train stalled in climbing the hill and the trainmen were compelled to cut the train in two and take it to Dunkirk in two sections.

The first half was set upon the siding just as a storm broke, and the engine went back after the other section. It was very dark and the wind had blown down the signal lantern that had been placed upon the front car of the waiting section. The engine dashed into it with terrific force, driving the body of the tank into the cab and demolished it. Conductor Miller had his back sprained, engineer Prince had his right knee cap displaced and leg bruised, and fireman Walsh had both legs badly bruised.

WRECK AT TOLEDO.

The engine drawing second 92 ran into a switch engine in the Toledo yards this morning and badly damaged both engines. None of the train crews were injured. The freight engine was No. 256, and the switch engine was No. 51.

FREIGHT HOUSE ROBBED.

Some thieves broke into the L. E. & W. freight office at this noon about 12 o'clock. They gained an entrance through one of the windows and stole a valuable ring and a switch key, but found no money. Marshal Sandwisch was immediately informed of the matter and arrested a gang of tramps who were hanging around the freight cars, but being unable to find any evidence they were released.—[Fremont Messenger.

NOTES.

B. Montague, engineer on the L. E. & W., left yesterday for Detroit to take treatment for rheumatism at the sanitarium.

It is reported that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton will build a trolley line from Chillicothe to Washington Court House.

No. 1 on the C., H. & D. was delayed this morning by its engine No. 301, breaking down at Deshler. Engine 204, with engineer Kemper, brought the train from there to this city.

Cincinnati and Return, Sunday, August 7.

Return same day, $1.50; return Monday, $2. Let everybody go and see the Cincinnati and Baltimore great game of base ball.

GOLD FILLED TEETH.

More of the Metal Goes Into Them Than Can Be Got Out.

An example of some of the queer experiences people have when they are called upon to buy a thing with which they are not familiar and which they have need of only on rare and unusual occasions is thus set forth by the Milwaukee Sentinel:

A young woman who worked as a domestic went to a dentist to get her teeth repaired. He repaired them and sent a bill of $85. He justified himself for the charges by explaining how much the fillings cost him. In one hollow tooth, he said, he put $10 worth of gold. The bill was paid, and recently, when the little nugget (said to be worth $10) came out, the woman took it to a goldsmith and had it appraised. He weighed it scrupulously and valued it at 18 cents. She no longer has faith in her dentist.

It seems to be always good taste to "go shopping" among the dentists before having any considerable amount of work done. There is considerable humbuggery about the business in some quarters. The public is told that $15 is a fair price for a crown and stands ready to pay it, on the ground that good work deserves good pay. A few blocks away the same work was done last week for $5, just as well as if $15 had been paid, and it was done by a reputable dentist. One dentist figured on $85 for six teeth, and another 200 yards away performed the service for $30.—Philadelphia Times.

BEANS VERSUS BULLETS.

The Former Is the More Effective Weapon Against the Spaniards.

There is something quite refreshing about the way the Spanish garrisons in eastern Cuba are surrendering. All that seems to be necessary to convince them of the desirability of becoming prisoners of war with a promise of a free ride to Spain is a glimpse of Toral's army at Santiago.

Lieutenant Miley of General Shafter's staff makes a little excursion almost daily to Palma, Soriano, Hongo or some other fortress in the interior and gives a glowing account of the surrender idea. The Spanish officers want to see for themselves. They return with Miley to Santiago. There is a tantalizing odor of American bacon and beans hanging over the city. In the cafes and saloons there is much gayety and many rounds of free drinks.

Then there is the certainty of a speedy return to mother, home and friends. We can fancy the wily Miley saying, "Have one with me, senor," as he prepares to bid goodby to his guests. Certain it is that they gallop back to their mates, and surrender follows just as surely. This mode of procedure reflects great credit upon Spanish intelligence. It shows that the dons know a good thing when they see it and are pushing it along. The diet furnished to the prisoners by the American commissary is said to have a remarkable effect upon them. Many are showing a desire to become citizens of the United States or to remain in Cuba under the delightful conditions now prevailing in and around Santiago. Bacon and beans, not bullets, may be the ammunition of the bloodless wars of the future.—St. Louis Republic.

Had Better Not Deny It.

A thorough understanding of American character would make the powers hesitate to decide that we couldn't have any particular thing whether we wanted it before or not.—Detroit Tribune.

LONG ILLNESS

Of Cloyd Lillie Resulted in Death Last Evening.

The long illness of Cloyd, the 17-year-old son of ex-policeman John Lillie, resulted rather unexpectedly in death at 7 o'clock last evening. The deceased had been a sufferer from consumption for about eighteen months, but he was able to be about only last Tuesday. The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockdale, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner, and Heister's drug store, 58 public square.

Home Potted and Boiled Ham and Home Cooked Veal Loaf at Townsend's. It

It will Surprise You.

In order to prove the great merit of Ely's Cream Balm, the most effective cure for Catarrh and Cold in Head, your druggist will supply a generous 10 cent trial size or we will mail for 10 cents. Full size 50 cents.

ELY BROS.,
56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, Ohio.

Finest of Fresh Lake and Reservoir Fish at Townsend's. 1-t

I. O. O. F. Notice.

All members of the Chevaliers Ladies' Floral Corps are requested to be present at the meeting this evening. By order of president.

MRS. H. VANGUNTEN.

Fresh Fish at Townsend's. 1t

THREE QUEER CITIES.

Each One Is Built on Islands Connected by Many Bridges.

The city of Ghent, in Belgium, is built on 26 islands. These islands are connected with each other by 80 bridges. The city has 300 streets and 30 public squares. It is noted for being the birthplace of Charles V and of John of Gaunt, whom Shakespeare called "time honored Lancaster," and as the scene of the pacification of Ghent Nov. 8, 1576, and of several insurrections, sieges and executions of well known personages. It is associated with American history by the treaty made there Dec. 24, 1814, terminating the second war between England and the United States, known as the war of 1812.

Amsterdam, in Holland, is built on piles driven far below the water into the earth. The city is intersected by many canals, which are spanned by nearly 300 bridges, and resembles Venice in the mingling of land and water, though it is considerably larger than that city. The canals divide the city, which is about ten miles in circumference, into 90 islands.

The city of Venice is built on 80 islets, which are connected by nearly 400 bridges. Canals serve for streets in Venice, and boats, called gondolas, for carriages. The bridges are, as a rule, very steep, rising considerably in the middle, but have easy steps. The circumference of the city is about eight miles. The Venetians joined the Lombard League against the German emperor, and, in 1177, gained a great victory in defense of Pope Alexander III, over the fleet of war vessels headed by Otto, son of Frederic Barbarossa. In gratitude for this victory the pope gave the Doge Ziani a ring, and instituted the world famous ceremony of "Venice Marrying the Adriatic Sea." In this ceremony the doge, as the chief ruler of Venice used to be termed, with appropriate ceremonies dropped a ring into the sea every year in recognition of the wealth and trade carried to Venice by the Adriatic.

THE DUNKERS' LOVE FEAST.

Feet Washing, the Great Supper and the Kiss of Peace.

"The most important and the most beautiful custom of the Dunkers is their love feast, which they celebrate in commemoration of the Lord's supper, after the manner of the primitive Christians," writes Clifford Howard in describing the customs of the Dunkers of Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pa., in The Ladies' Home Journal.

"The celebration is held at nightfall and begins with the rite of feet washing, in imitation of the act performed by the Master at the last supper, when he washed the feet of his disciples. Small tubs of lukewarm water are brought in, and those about to receive the ordinance remove their shoes and stockings. The brothers then in turn, each one girding himself with a towel, wash and dry one another's feet, the sisters at the same time doing likewise among themselves in their part of the room.

"After this follows the supper, the feast of love, which is spread on long tables and consists of lamb soup and bread and other simple viands. It is eaten in devout solemnity and reverence. At the close of the meal the brothers turn to one another and extend the right hand of fellowship and the kiss of peace, each one shaking hands with his neighbor and kissing him, while the sisters at their tables perform the same beautiful rite among themselves. The communion is then administered."

Owls In Chicago.

Chicago has a novel trade in owls, the supply coming to the commission merchants from the farmers' boys in the nearby states.

The first owl which came to Chicago in this manner was sent as a venture by a farmer boy, who had somehow managed to entrap it alive. It proved so unexpectedly successful in ridding the warehouse of rats and mice—having been freed at night with the idea of making an experiment in this direction—that it was purchased by the man in whose care it was resting. The freedom from rodents which it brought induced other commission men to look out for owls, and from the commission firms the idea gradually spread to the grocers, butchers and market keepers generally of the city. Now a large percentage of these men keep an owl down in the cellar during the daylight and bring it up to the store when darkness falls. It is said that the expense and care of maintaining owls are more than repaid by their services in vanquishing the rats and mice. The owners and janitors of the large apartment houses in the city are also beginning to realize the value of possessing an owl when rats, mice, cockroaches and vermin generally are to be exterminated.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Picking Pockets With Toes.

The gauchos, or dwellers in the extensive plains of Buenos Ayres, are marvelously dexterous with both hands and feet. Many of them have acquired through long practice such skill in using their toes as if they were fingers that they can fling the lasso and even pick pockets with them. Some time ago a Frenchman who was fishing in one of the rivers of Buenos Ayres was warned to be on his guard against the light fingered natives. He forthwith kept a vigilant watch on his companions, but nevertheless one day, when his attention was closely riveted on his float, a wily gaucho drew near, and, delicately inserting his foot, extracted the Frenchman's hooks and other valuables from his pocket.—Boston Transcript.

His Way of Finding It.

Tourist—It wears me out completely to travel.

Chance Acquaintance—Your business compels you to do it, I presume.

Tourist—No, I am traveling for my health.—Chicago Tribune.

A Special Linen Sale!

During the month of August is not a common occurrence. Most stores are trying to dispose of Summer Wash Goods about this time. We did this last month and want to keep up a good business this month, (commonly recognized as the dullest month of the year) therefore the great bargains in Table Linens, some of which are quoted below. Investigate and you will save money.

A 72 inch fine bleached Linen Damask at $1.00 a yard, worth $1.25. Napkins to match, $2.50 a dozen.

A 70 inch bleached Linen Damask at 50 cents a yard, worth 65 cents.

A 50 inch bleached Linen Damask at 33 cents a yard, worth 45 cents.

A 70 inch unbleached Linen Damask at 69 cents a yard, worth 80 cents.

A 66 inch extra heavy Linen Damask at 59 cents a yard, worth 75 cents.

A 60 inch all Linen Damask at 45 cents a yard, worth 55 cents.

A 70 inch Damask at 39 cents a yard, worth 50 cents.

A 54 inch Damask at 25 cents a yard, worth 30 cents.

A 45 inch Table Linen at 19 cents a yard, worth 23 cents.

A 60 inch Turkey Red Damask at 19 cents a yard, worth 25 cents.

A 60 inch Turkey Red Damask at 39 cents a yard, worth 50 cents.

☞10 yards bleached cotton Toweling for 29 cents, worth 5 cents a yard.

Terms of Sale---CASH.

FELTZ BROS. & CO.

Mercury and Venus.

Astronomers generally now admit that the more recent studies of the planets Mercury and Venus tend to confirm Schiaparelli's opinion, advanced some years ago, that both of them turn on their axes once while revolving about the sun. This, however, is a very difficult point to settle with certainty, the reason given for this being, and very plausibly, that the evidence rests upon observation of the exceedingly faint markings upon the disks of the planets, the fact being that very few astronomers have ever seen them at all with distinctness, and only those who have made a most persistent study of them and are favored with vision especially sensitive to such details are competent to express an opinion as to their correct interpretation.

It is argued that if, as held by some, the rotation and revolution periods are the same be a correct opinion, then the climatic conditions of the two planets must be most remarkable. Furthermore, our moon always shows the same face to the earth and no knowledge exists of the hidden part, nor have the supposed inhabitants of that concealed hemisphere ever seen the earth. This, however, is of no importance to them, as the earth is not the source of light, heat and life on the moon. All parts of the moon are brought under the sun's influence just as all parts of the earth, though the day and night are 14 times as long as on the earth. But how it must be on a planet which has one side only exposed to the sun, astronomers can give no answer.—Exchange.

Willful Misunderstanding.

Mrs. Ferry—The paper has the pictures of some of the loveliest house gowns on sale at Sellup's—

Mr. Ferry—This house does not need a gown. A coat of paint will have to do, and that will take all the money I can spare.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The ur-heen, or Chinese violin, in shape resembles an ordinary hammer with its handle. It has two strings and is played with a bow.

His honor the magistrate is about the only honor to be found among thieves.—Chicago News.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl to do housework. 561 west Wayne street. 041*

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Mrs. Wm. Bell, cor. High and McDonel.

FOR RENT—A seven-room house. Newly papered and in excellent condition. Cellar, city and cistern water. Rent reasonable. Enquire at TIMES-DEMOCRAT office. tf

WANTED—A sober and reliable young man would like a position as clerk, assistant bookkeeper or any kind of office work. Address M 10, care TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

WANTED—Four ladies at once to deliver and collect. Honorable, nice employment. Call at once at rooms 44-45, Metropolitan block. Also one gentleman agent and one lady clerk wanted. Salary paid. 1t* HAMMOND MEDICINE CO.

WANTED—Salesman; salary from start, permanent place. Brown Bros. Co. Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

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WANTED—Clothing; highest price paid for all kinds of gents' second-hand clothing, bicycles, jewelry, musical instruments and all kinds of tools. Bargains in all kinds of second-hand goods. 311 east Wayne street, Lawlor block.

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Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
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The only safe, sure and reliable Female PILL ever offered to Ladies, especially recommended to married Ladies.
Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. Send for circular. Price $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00.
DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., - Cleveland, Ohio.
Sold by H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. corner North and Main streets, Lima, O.

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Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get
Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills
They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O.
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PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio
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HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 112 William St., New York.

HOW TO CURE
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Sick Headache, Nervous Headache and Backache, Catarrh and Constipation NO MORE.

Dr. Burnham's
SAN-JAK
has proven itself an excellent tonic to the circulation of blood from the vena porta and the hepatic artery to the liver. The vena porta supplies the liver with black blood from which bile is deducted and the hepatic artery supplies the red blood for the nutrition of the liver. SAN-JAK is an important factor in the treatment of all diseases originating from the liver. Whenever portal circulation has been re-established and in effect the functions of the liver becomes normal, the liver resumes its manufacture of glycogen, urea, sugar and bile; the bile now being in normal quantity, healthy peristaltic action of the intestines follows, and much has been done in the removal of liver troubles and chronic constipation. Herein lies the advantage of an aseptic tonic as SAN-JAK over cathartics and drastic purgatives, which too frequently create a congested condition of the portal circulation, a condition very undesirable in the efforts to restore the functions of the liver and bowels.
SAN-JAK is sold on guarantee to refund money by S. SANFORD, Druggist, Lima, O.
SAN-JAK MEDICINE CO.,
Chicago, Illinois.

HE PRODS TRAMPS.

HOW POOR EDWARD LAWRENCE PUNISHES HIS FELLOW MEN.

The Berks County Method of Making Men Wish They Had Never Been Born—Profound Philosophy Applied to the Great Problem of the Ages.

[Special Correspondence.]

Tramps unlucky enough to fall into the clutches of the hard hearted authorities of Berks county, Pa., are put through such a course of sprouts that they wish they had never been born. They have to march up and down in the prison yard for eight hours a day, carrying 75 pound boxes of sand, while a grim overseer stands ready to prod them if they falter. Edward Lawrence is the man who bosses the operation for $50 a month, and the tramps think he is a tartar. His salary is one of the best investments the county ever made, for no hummer, after serving under him for a term, has ever come back, and the warden's board and lodging bills are growing lighter.

Under Lawrence's system the tramps are divided into two gangs, each assigned to a pile of sand. At the word of command they fill their boxes and with military precision pick them up and march to the opposite side of the yard, passing each other in the course. The boxes are emptied on the opposite piles and refilled, after which the march back to the starting point begins. This operation is repeated without interval of rest for four hours each forenoon and a like time in the afternoon. No conversation is permitted.—Chicago News.

The foregoing article is full of interest. I have read it over several times and each time found new food for thought. The heading of the item, "Tramps Fearfully Punished," is interesting. A good many people think that to be a tramp is a fearful punishment. To have no home, no certain shelter from inclement weather, no food or clothing except what is begged for, to be despised and rejected of men, hated, ridiculed and feared, to never feel the loving arms of a wife or hear the happy sound of "Papa" from sweet childish lips—these are such a fearful punishment that many a wage slave cowers at the thought of meeting it, and plies his task, piling up wealth for others, many times feeling that so small is his reward that a few weeks' sickness would suffice to send him to the doom he dreads, that at the last he may, after all, become a tramp.

But the authorities of Berks county, Pa., evidently think the ordinary and inevitable punishment of a tramp is not sufficiently fearful. They seem to suppose that a large class of men deliberately spurn the joys of home and the respect of their fellow men. This conclusion seems unphilosophical, but as county officials are almost always profound philosophers, philanthropists and students of human nature I may be rash to criticise these particular ones in Berks county, Pa. Whatever else may be said of them they are as ingenious as—as—well, as a Jersey mosquito—at least almost. The authorities of Berks county have contrived a plan by which they can make a tramp "wish he had never been born." Jersey mosquitoes have been known to effect that result on people having much more than a tramp has to make life desirable.

If the authorities of Berks county had contrived a plan which would turn tramps into prosperous, happy men, it would be something worth telling, but to make them wish they had never been born is such an ordinary sort of achievement that pests of many kinds can do it.

So many people in this country in the year 1897 wished they had never been born that 6,600 committed suicide and doubtless a much larger number attempted and failed, while a still greater army who wished they had never been born held on to life thinking, in some form or other,

When all the blandishments of life are gone.
The coward slinks to death, the brave live on.

It is so easy to make people wish they had never been born under our present economic condition that no man of ambition would care to do it. To make people glad they were born might be worth while, and if good, true men and women would all set about it perhaps it might be done.

I sympathize deeply with Edward Lawrence in his sickening task. Think how he has to put down every fine, noble, humane feeling and "prod" those brothers of his to the useless task of carrying sand back and forth eight hours a day! And all for the paltry sum of $50 a month. Heaven pity him! He must "prod them if they falter." Poor Edward Lawrence, obliged to prod a faltering fellow man or else perhaps become one of their unfortunate class!

I once had an experience with a tramp which fits me for sympathizing with Edward Lawrence. It had been my custom to offer some work to tramps who had partaken of my hospitality. One day I told one of them he might bring up two beds of coal from the cellar. Looking down upon him as he started up the stairs I saw two glassy eyes and two hands, nothing but skin and bones. The man—the tramp—was apparently in the last stages of consumption. He brought up the beds of coal, but after that I was not so careless in my treatment of tramps. But what if I had been in Edward Lawrence's place? Can he be allowed to discriminate or must he "prod them when they falter" without regard to their ability to carry "75 pound boxes of sand?"

I felt in my brother's fear afraid,
And ashamed in the shame of my brother.

How often must the boss of the sandyard have that feeling as he "prods" his prisoners to their useless, senseless task! Poor tramps! Poor Edward Lawrence!

CELIA B. WHITEHEAD.

Fighting Further Division.

Dundee (Scotland) furniture makers have struck. The masters wished to introduce the system of work adopted by a Scotch firm, which was in effect that workmen were kept almost continuously at one kind of employment. This, it was said by the men, did not give those learning the trade a practical understanding of the various details connected with the manufacture of furniture.

WHERE DEBS STANDS.

He Expected the Split and Is With the Bolters in the New Organization.

The following communication to "the Social Democratic party" appeared in the official organ of the party, The Herald:

That I have not earlier sent greeting to my comrades is due to prolonged indisposition. The incessant work and travel of more than 20 years have temporarily placed me hors de combat. But only temporarily. With returning health and strength my work will be continued. It is not a little disquieting to have to "let go," even for a little while, when there is such urgent need for action.

The separation at the late convention was inevitable. It had to come. The contemplation of division was painful, as only those can fully realize who were party to it. But painful as it was the operation had to be performed. And it was a success, for the Social Democratic party of America lives. All its members are full fledged socialists. They are in accord with the programme of International socialism. There is not one in the number opposed to independent political action; not one that asks or expects anything from any old capitalistic party, by whatever name it may be called.

There is harmony, there is oneness of purpose, there is true hearted fidelity to principle, there is unrelaxing energy, and these qualities in alliance presage success.

So I contemplate the course of events with serenity.

Had there not been division now there would have been disaster later. The proceedings demonstrated beyond all question that conciliation was impossible, and had there not been absolute divorce of the antagonistic elements the organization would have gone to certain destruction.

There are those in the Social Democracy who yet believe that it is possible to "harmonize" and conquer. They are welcome to all the success their efforts may achieve. I have had all the experience along that line my constitution will stand.

I am with and for the Social Democratic party of America. As a socialist it pleases me to make this avowal of my faith in the new organization. The branch of which I am a member has unanimously taken the same action, and this fall a complete S. D. P. ticket will be placed in the field.

The hundreds of kind communications I have received since my illness are appreciated more than words can express and appeal to every fiber of my being for renewed efforts in the noble cause of socialism.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Effects of the War.

There is nothing on earth that will bring men of the world in closer touch with one another than the battlefield. There every man is made to feel that he is dependent upon his brother. War is no respecter of persons. The rich man's son as well as the poor man's boy is forced to experience the hardships incident to a soldier's life. He is taught an object lesson. He is given the opportunity to feel the discomforts of privations, and hence is educated up to a higher appreciation of the man who produces the luxuries of the world, but who enjoys them not.

Let us take another view of the situation. Let us suppose that only the poor will do the fighting; is it not a fact still that the war will be conducive to strong bonds of sympathy and a state of unity that is comparatively unknown today? There is an apparent brotherly feeling existing between the trades unions, but investigation will show that it is more artificial than real. It is more for personal aggrandizement than for the general good of mankind. These truths are corroborated by the fact that organized labor has never been united on any plan calculated to ameliorate the condition of all the people collectively.

In this great struggle there will be a marriage between the north and the south. Sectionalism will be wiped out and we will become one united people, to the betterment of labor everywhere and the United States in particular, and the workingman must play a leading role in our contest with Spain for liberty if he expects to be in at the feast that will follow the victory of American arms. This war will point out to us the supercilious and unfriendly to our government and show us who is the true American patriot.—Labor Advocate.

Progress In Japan.

A newspaper printed in the interest of workingmen has been established in Japan. It aims to advance the rate of wages and advocates as a means to that end the establishment of labor unions. The danger apprehended by other manufacturing nations that cheap labor in Japan would give the producers of that country an overwhelming advantage is not likely to prove seriously menacing. As new demand shall be created for labor in Japan, wages will commensurately advance. The indications are that that swiftly progressive nation is making an advance along the lines of civilization which involves the whole body of the people. There is a general lifting up of the masses, which is one of the most remarkable occurrences of the present century.

The Best Order.

There is in human affairs one order which is the best. That order is not always the one which exists, but it is the order which should exist for the greatest good of humanity. God knows it and wills it; man's duty it is to discover and establish it.—Emile de Laveleye.

While the War Lasts.
All who march, walk or stand, should shake into their shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures aching, tired, sore, swollen feet, and makes tight or new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blistered, sweating feet. All the regular army troops and navy men use it. Volunteers in hot climates can't exist in comfort without it. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Who Are the People?

The people live in squalid dens, where there can be no health and no hope but dogged discontent at their own lot and futile discontent at the wealth which they see possessed by others.—Thorold Rogers.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

There is great variety in wraps this season. They range from the merest neck ruffle to the long ulster.

A rather startling novelty is a dress of red silk gauze trimmed with yellow lace and tiny ruffles of dull green gauze.

Owing to its excellent dust shedding qualities and light weight, black taffeta will be extensivey used for outside garments.

Lace flounces are again becoming popular. They vary in width, one recently seen on an imported costume being about 14 inches deep.

The old fashioned grenadines with colored silk stripes are in favor this season. They are being trimmed with ruffles of black net edged with ribbon the color of the stripe.

Very pretty petticoats to be worn with thin dresses are made of light colored batiste with embroidered flounces. These and white skirts will take the place of the silk petticoats.

A very handsome hat is of black chip. The brim is slightly turned up at one side and a bunch of cherries is placed next the hair. The trimming is of black silk muslin, cherries and white aigrets.

One of the newest skirts has a very deep flounce arranged in box plaits, covering all but the front breadth. On the outside of each plait is a band of trimming which extends to the waist line.

A beautiful and stylish hat is of pink chip. The brim is turned up at the back and trimmed with loops of black velvet ribbon and apple blossoms. A roll of black silk muslin and a large wreath of apple blossoms are placed about the crown.—New York Ledger.

A Good Start.

Aguinaldo's gold breastplate and gold whistle may not retain much official significance, but they will be a good start for a collection of family plate.—Washington Star.

Our New Heroes.

They've half inch thick of tan upon their faces,
And some of them have freckles on their noses,
They've scars and bandages in sundry places
As proof of the attentions of their foes.
There are some who really ought to see the barber—
Their tailors surely never earned their pay.
But we'd know them anywhere as our new heroes—
The men the nation honors. Hip, hooray!

CHORUS.

They're coming home together
To meet us all again,
The men the nation honors,
The men who conquered Spain.
And when they march down Broadway
We'll tear the sky with cheers
For army and for navy
And gallant volunteers.

There is Dewey, whom August swore to murder,
To hang upon the trees with all his kin.
But Dewey didn't understand the programme,
And so he smashed Montijo in his den.
There is Hobson earned the foeman's admiration.
He bottled poor Cervera up so tight
That when the Spaniard fled in desperation
He had to make his dash in broad daylight.

There's the man who caught the Spanish ships escaping
And sent them all to Davy Jones' domain.
He kept the word he gave when first he saw them,
"Not one," he said, "would e'er get back to Spain!"
There's Shafter and his men from Santiago,
They drew the lines so close about the town
That all the brave defenders there surrendered
And twenty thousand stand of arms laid down.

—Sidney Reid in New York Sun.

Let It Leak.

Mrs. Ronsom (early in the morning)—John, John! Don't you smell escaping gas?

John (sleepily)—I don't care if I do. It's the hotel's gas. I don't have to pay for it.—Philadelphia North American.

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."
WALTER BAKER & CO.'S
BREAKFAST COCOA
"Has stood the test of more than 100 years' use among all classes, and for purity and honest worth is unequalled."
—Medical and Surgical Journal.
Costs less than ONE CENT a Cup.
Trade-Mark on Every Package.
WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.,
TRADE-MARK. Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.

A Changed View of a Changed Man.
I am completely discouraged, after trying so called specialists and different advertised remedies, I feel that I am getting worse instead of better, and have about given up hope of ever being cured of my Kidney trouble.
I have changed my mind, for, after reading of the positive guarantee of Foley's Kidney Cure, as a forlorn hope I tried a bottle, and the result was so favorable that I continued its use until I had taken three bottles which effected a thorough cure, and I am a changed man.
Sold by H. F. Vortkamp, Northeast Corner North and Main Streets, Lima, Ohio.

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To Michigan via Fort Wayne.

Under new schedule, train No. 9 over the Fort Wayne route has daily except Sunday connection at Fort Wayne with through train over the Grand Rapids & Indiana railway for Michigan points. The arriving time of train 9 at Fort Wayne is 4:25 p. m. The connecting train departs from the same station at 4:35 p. m., and reaches Kendallville at 5:35 p. m., Sturgis 6:39 p. m., Kalamazoo 8:08 p. m., Grand Rapids 9:45 p. m., Petoskey 5:45 a. m., Mackinaw City 7:15 a. m. Steamer connection from Mackinaw City arrives Mackinac island 8:20 a. m. For particulars about low rate tourist tickets to Michigan resorts over this route, apply to nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address C. L. Kimball, G. A. P. Agt., Cleveland, Ohio.

Go Where Black Bass Bite and Cool Breezes Blow.

Take the D. & C. steamers, the Coast Line to Mackinac, for a delightful cruise up the Great Lakes. It only costs from Cleveland $17, Toledo $15, Detroit $12.50 round trip, including meals and berths. Send 2c for illustrated pamphlet.

Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

A Quick Return.

"Watkins' wife has returned."

"What brought her?"

"He wrote to her that he was getting up trolley parties for all the widows he knew."—[Chicago Record.

Mother Almost Worn Out----Hand's Colic Cure Gave Instant Relief.
BELL BROOK, O., March 25, '96.—Dr. Hand—"I received your sample bottle of Colic Cure and was never so glad in my life. My baby had the wind colic ever since she was born and I was almost worn out. I gave her a dose without my husband's knowledge and it gave her instant relief, and she has not been the least trouble since I gave her the first dose. I would not be without it for anything. I will recommend your Colic Cure to every mother. Mrs. J. C. Wade." Sold by all druggists, 25c.

Very Easy.

Hicks—Which do you think is likely to get married first, a homely girl or a smart girl?

Wicks—The one that is asked first. [Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy
CURES ALL KIDNEY, STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

From the Cabinet.

First Spiritualist—I have just heard that Brother Goastmacher was caught and cooked by cannibals.

Second Spiritualist—I wonder how they served him?

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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SALT RHEUM FOR YEARS CURED

I had Salt Rheum for years. My leg from knee to ankle was raw and swollen, and the pain was intense. I tried doctors in Hartford, Waterbury, and New Haven, to no avail. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA (ointment), and a box of CUTICURA SOAP completely cured me. GARRETT T. SAYERS, Hartford Electric Light Co., Hartford, Conn.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. How to Cure Salt Rheum, free.

Ourselves and Others.

"It's remarkable," said Senator Sorghum, "how differently people are affected by the same thing."

"Have you been reading medicine?"

"No. I was thinking of my speech. It kept me awake four nights, and put everybody who heard it to sleep."—Washington Star.

Commodore Schley inspected the harbor fortifications of Santiago after the surrender. He found that they were not so formidable as had been supposed, and that it was probable that if the fleet had entered the harbor, as he said it could, the warships would not have been seriously damaged by shore batteries.

Can't Rob This Box.

An Austrian has invented a system for collecting the contents of contribution boxes which prevents robbery the collecting sack having a number of sliding bars across its mouth which are so adjusted as to retain a prearranged position when attached to the bottom of the box which is automatically opened by the bars on the sack, both receptacles closing and locking as they are separated.

Without an Equal.

"My husband and I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best medicine we ever tried. I was weak and tired and could hardly get around to do my work, but since taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am well and strong." Mrs Jean Donner, Little Hocking, Ohio.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

The Old Thing.

Bronson—I notice that a London tailor has brought out a nether garment which either sex can wear.

Henpeck—There's nothing new about that. We've had 'em at our house ever since we've been married. [Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Burdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong, vigorous body—makes him fit for the battle of life.

In Madrid.

First Citizen—It is a wonder that our torpedo boats have not done some damage.

Second Citizen—Well, the trouble is that those people on the American ships are up at all hours of the night.—[Puck.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Real Estate.

Wallace—We don't want Hawaii. We want no heathen land.

Ferry—Hawaii is no heathen land. It has had missionaries for 100 years, and while the natives may be heathen the land is in possession of the Christians.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy

CURES ALL KIDNEY, STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

Full.

"I feel like a store with a bargain sale," groaned Tommy as he approached from the direction of the pantry, the immediate surroundings of his mouth being a conspicuous dark red.

"What's the matter, my dear?"

"Jam inside." [Detroit Free Press.

The best medicine you can take is that which builds a solid foundation for health in pure, rich blood Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Versatility.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "seems ter 'magine dey's competent ter tell how ter cure all de sick folk in yon fam'ly, how to conduct yoh business an' how ter run de wah wif Spain an' de gover'ment in general in de time dat parses while dey's waitin' foh a street kyah."—[Washington Star.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy

CURES ALL KIDNEY, STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

HOW HOBSON ESCAPED.

Detailed Account of the Eventful Night at Santiago.

OUR HERO'S VIVID NARRATIVE.

The Merrimac's Brave Crew Clung to a Pontoon Raft Until Morning—Their Teeth Chattered With the Cold—Hobson Hailed the Launch Which Rescued His Party—Admiral Cervera Helped Drag the Lieutenant on Board—Experiences In Morro Castle.

Lieutenant Hobson a few days ago, while in New York city on one of the many flying visits which he has made since his arrival from Santiago, related to a small party of friends the details of his escape from the collier Merrimac and of his subsequent capture by the Spaniards.

"It was dark when we started in toward the strait," said Lieutenant Hobson in giving his narrative, "and it was darker when we got the ship into position. We all knew that we were taking desperate chances, and in order to be unincumbered when we got into the water we stripped down to our underclothing. The ship gave a heave when the charges exploded, and as she sank with a lurch at the bow we got over her sides. That we got into the water is nearly all we know of what happened in that rather brief period. Some sprang over the ship's sides, but more than one of us was thrown over the rail by the shock and the lurching of the ship.

"It was our plan to escape on a catamaran float which lay on the roof of the mid-ship house. One of the greatest dangers of the thing was that of being caught in the suction made by the ship as she went down, so we tied the float to the taffrail, giving it slack line enough, as we thought, to let it float loose after the ship had settled into her resting place. I swam away from the ship as soon as I struck the water, but I could feel the eddies drawing me backward in spite of all I could do. That did not last very long, however, and as soon as I felt the tugging cease I turned and struck out for the float, which I could see dimly bobbing up and down over the sunken hull.

"The Merrimac's masts were plainly visible, and I could see the heads of my seven men as they followed my example and made for the float also. We had expected, of course, that the Spaniards would investigate the wreck, but we had no idea that they would be at it as quickly as they were. Before we could get to the float several rowboats and launches came around the bluff from inside the harbor. They had officers on board and armed marines as well, and they searched that passage, rowing backward and forward, until the next morning. It was only by good luck that we got to the float at all, for they were upon us so quickly that we had barely concealed ourselves when a boat with quite a large party on board was right beside us.

"Unfortunately, we thought then, but it turned out afterward that nothing more fortunate than that could have happened to us, the rope with which we had secured the float to the ship was too short to allow it to swing free, and when we reached it we found that one of the pontoons was entirely out of the water and the other one was submerged. Had the raft lain flat on the water we could not have got under it and would have had to climb up on it to be an excellent target for the first party of marines that arrived. As it was, we could get under the raft and by putting our hands through the crevices between the slats which formed its deck we could hold our heads out of water and still be unseen. That is what we did, and all night long we stood there with our noses and mouths barely out of water.

"None of us expected to get out of the affair alive, but luckily the Spaniards did not think of the apparently damaged, half sunken raft floating about beside the wreck. They came to within a cable's length of us at intervals of only a few minutes all night. We could hear their words distinctly and even in the darkness could distinguish an occasional glint of light on the rifle barrels of the marines and on the lace of the officers' uniforms. We were afraid to speak above a whiser, and for a good while—in fact, whenever they were near us—we breathed as easily as we could. I ordered my men not to speak unless to address me, and with one exception they obeyed.

"After we had been there an hour or two the water, which we found rather warm at first, began to get cold, and my fingers ached where the wood was pressing into them. The clouds, which were running before a pretty stiff breeze when we went in, blew over, and then by the starlight we could see the boats when they came out of the shadows of the cliffs on either side, and even when we could not see them we knew that they were still near, because we could hear very plainly the splash of the oars and the grinding of the oarlocks.

"Our teeth began to chatter before very long, and I was in constant fear that the Spaniards would hear us when they came close. It was so still then that the chattering sound seemed to us loud as a hammer, but the Spaniards' ears were not sharp enough to hear it. My men tried to keep their teeth still, but it was hard work and not attended with any great success at the best. We all knew that we would be shot if discovered by an ordinary seaman or a marine, and I ordered my men not to stir, as the boats having officers on board kept well in the distance. One of my men disobeyed my orders and started to swim ashore, and I had to call him back. He obeyed at once, but my voice seemed to create some commotion among the boats, and several of them appeared close beside us before the disturbance in the water made by the man swimming had disappeared. We thought it was all up with us then, but the boats went away into the shadows again.

"When daylight came a steam launch full of officers and marines came out from behind the cliff that hid the fleet and harbor and advanced toward us. All the men on board were looking curiously in our direction. They did not see us. Knowing that some one of rank must be on board, I waited until the launch was quite close and hailed her. My voice produced the utmost consternation on board. Every one sprang up, the marines crowded to the bow, and the launch's engines were reversed. She not only stopped, but she backed off until nearly a quarter of a mile away, where she stood. The marines stood ready to fire at the word of command when we clambered out from under the float. There were ten of the marines, and they would have fired in a minute had they not been restrained.

"I swam toward the launch and then she started toward me. I called out in Spanish, 'Is there an officer on board.' An officer answered in the affirmative, and then I shouted in Spanish again, 'I have seven men to surrender.' I continued swimming, and when I reached the side of the launch I was seized and pulled out of the water. As I looked up when they were dragging me into the launch I saw that it was Admiral Cervera himself who had hold of me. He looked at me rather dubiously at first, because I had been down in the engine room of the Merrimac, where I got covered with oil, and that with the soot and coal dust made my appearance most disreputable. I had put on my officer's belt before sinking the Merrimac as a means of identification, no matter what happened to me, and when I pointed to it in the launch the admiral understood and seemed satisfied. The first words he said to me when he learned who I was were, 'Bienvenido sea usted,' which means, 'You are welcome.' My treatment by the naval officers and that of my men also was courteous all the time that I was a prisoner. They heard my story, as much of it as I could tell, but sought to learn nothing more.

"My men were rescued from the float, and we were taken to the shore, and we were all placed in a cell in Morro Castle. I asked permission to send a note to Admiral Sampson and wrote it, but when Admiral Cervera learned of it he came to me and said that General Linares would not permit me to send it. The admiral seemed greatly worried, but it was not until a day or two later that I learned what was on his mind. That same day he said he would send a boat to the fleet to get clothes for us and that the men who went in the boat could tell Admiral Sampson that we were safe. I learned later that General Linares was inclined to be ugly, and that Admiral Cervera wished to get word to our fleet as soon as possible that we were safe, knowing that then General Linares would learn that the fleet knew it, and he would not dare to harm us.

"When we were first placed in Morro, the solid doors to our cells were kept closed for an hour or two but when we objected to that the admiral ordered that they be thrown open. Then we had a view of Santiago harbor, the city and the Spanish fleet. All of the officers of the army and fleet called on us that day, and their treatment of us was most considerate and courteous. General Linares did not call, but sent word that as all the others had called he thought that a visit from him was not included in his duties. I do not know what he meant by that, but am sure that we do not own our safety to him.

"We were still in Morro Castle when Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded Santiago. The windows in the side of our cell opened west across the harbor entrance, and we could hear and see the shells as they struck. We knew that we would not be fired upon, as word had gone out as to where we were, so we sat at the windows and watched the shells. Each one sung a different tune as it went by. The smaller shells moaned or screeched as they passed, but the 13 inch shells left a sound behind them like that of the sudden and continued smashing of a huge pane of glass. The crackling was sharp and metallic, something like sharp thunder without the roar, and the sound continued, but decreased after the shell had gone. In many cases the shells struck projecting points of rock and, ricochetting, spun end over end across the hills. The sound they made as they struck again and again was like the short, sharp puffs of a locomotive starting with a heavy train.

"We were in Morro Castle four days, and only once did I feel alarmed. The day before we were taken into the city of Santiago I saw a small boat start from the harbor with a flag of truce up. When I asked one of the sentries what it meant, I was told that the boat had gone out to tell our fleet that my men and I had already been taken into the city. Then I feared that Morro would be bombarded at once and believed it to be a scheme got up by General Linares to end us. We were taken to the city the next day and were safe any way then.

"In the city we were treated with the same consideration by the naval officers and the army officers, with the exception of General Linares, which we got on the day of our capture. I believe that we owe to Admiral Cervera our exchange and a great deal more in the way of good treatment that we would not otherwise have received. General Linares had no good blood for us, nor did the soldiers and marines, who would have shot us on sight the night that we went into the harbor."—New York Sun.

Tennessee Girls' Serenade.

A number of Tennessee girls visited the encampment at Chickamauga one day recently and serenaded the Missouri troops with this song:

'Tis hard for you uns to live in camp,
'Tis hard for you uns to fight the dons,
'Tis hard for you uns and we uns to part,
'Cause you uns has got we uns' heart.

HOT BLOOD IN CAMP.

ARMY QUARRELS THAT ALMOST ENDED IN TRAGEDIES.

The Story of a Captain Who Had Murder In His Heart—A Fiery Lieutenant Colonel Who Wanted to Kill His Superior Officer—A Peacemaking Adjutant.

"Tragedies in our own camps, outside of battles, were more common than the public knows," said a distinguished soldier.

"The shooting of Major General Nelson at Louisville by Brigadier General Jeff C. Davis because Nelson in a fit of anger had called Davis a long string of hard names, is one of the few that came to the surface. You wouldn't think it probably, but I myself was once so close to a tragedy that it makes my gray hair rise up as I recall it.

"While a number of officers of the regiment were in the major's tent I said something that a captain took exceptions to, and a war of words followed. When he plumped out, 'You are a liar!' I struck out with my right and set him to bleeding. He came back at me like a tiger cat. We clinched and for three or four minutes had it hot and sharp; then the others separated us. He made all sorts of threats. I was adjutant. He ranked me, and I confess that for a time I did fear he would make me trouble in the way of court martial, but the matter seemed to blow over.

"One fall afternoon the captain invited me to take a walk with him. Thinking that our troubles had completely healed, I consented. On the way back to camp we passed through an orchard. I climbed a tree to get some apples. Just as I reached for an apple I saw the captain reach for his revolver and glare at me like a very fiend. Instantly I loosened my hold and dropped to the ground. Seizing a stake, I took my place by his side and said, 'Now, you cowardly dog, put up that gun or I'll brain you.' This time he was kept on a hot griddle for a month, though I made no threats and had no thought of reporting his attempt to assassinate me.

"The next fight we got into we made up for good and all and remained fast friends until the final round up, when General Joe Johnston had his men throw down their guns and go home to 'make a crop.' It happened in this way: The colonel had given the order to form line of battle. As adjutant it was my duty to see that each captain carried out the order. When I reached the would be assassin and had performed my duty and started to go away, he called out, 'Adjutant, come back.' When I complied, he took my hand, looked me squarely in the eye and said: 'Lieutenant, can you forgive me for all of my meanness to you? I hope so. I have never had a good hour since that incident in the orchard.'

"'With all my heart, captain. No one but you and myself knows anything about that little affair.'

"As I said, nothing else came up to separate us while in the army. We never met after being mustered out. He died three years ago. Of course I could have sent him out of the army in disgrace and placed him in the penitentiary after he was out, but I've always been glad I did not. He was a good soldier in battle, as brave as they made them, but a bulldog in camp. He left the army a major. His name? Never mind that. It is a true story. I wish it were not, for I cannot forget that at one time in my life I was in a fair way to be murdered."

"Report to your headquarters under arrest, sir."

The colonel of a western regiment hissed that remark to his lieutenant colonel as he dismissed the parade one evening in December, 1864, a few miles back of Petersburg.

"I refuse to go, d—— you," was the reply.

"Adjutant, see that Lieutenant Colonel Blank goes to his quarters at once," said the angry colonel, who was in the right, for the lieutenant colonel, who had been drinking, had disobeyed orders.

The adjutant knew both officers well, and that it would not do for them to come together that night. He had a merry time of it keeping them apart. The lieutenant colonel would jump up and start for the cabin door with a threat to go to the colonel's quarters and cut him down with his sword. He was a powerful man, able to carry out his threat unless the colonel should get the drop. Once the arrested officer got away and was half way to the colonel's cabin, with sword drawn. "Stop, man," said the adjutant. "Would you blot your record of three years by committing murder? Think of that. Think of your wife and children. Come back to your quarters. You shall not go a step farther in that direction until you have killed me."

"I don't want to kill you, but I'm going to kill the colonel."

"All right, kill him, but wait until tomorrow—until it is light. Don't shoot a man in the dark. That is no way for a brave man to do."

He went back to his bunk and slept until morning. When he awoke, he came to me and said:

"How can I get out of this scrape, adjutant?"

"Write the colonel an apology."

He wrote it, and the adjutant took it to the colonel, who read it, laughed and said, "Bring Colonel Blank to my quarters." They met like a pair of brothers, and to this day the adjutant believes that he prevented an army tragedy, and I guess he did.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Safe Guardian.

"Do you like candy, mamma?" asked 4 year-old Bessie.

"No, dear," was the reply. "It always makes me sick."

"I'm awful glad of it," said the little miss. "You're just the woman I want to hold my candy while I dress dolly."—Chicago News.

MASON ON THE FUTURE.

The Senator Opposes Placing Our Flag Over Any People Against Their Wishes.

Notwithstanding a light fall of rain and threats of a heavy storm Senator William E. Mason had an audience of about 4,000 at the Monona Lake assembly the other afternoon near Madison, Wis. His subject was "The Evolution of a Nation," and as expected he dwelt with the present war. He gained the good will of his audience at the start by taking off his eyeglasses and wiping them as a means of calling attention to his optical defects and saying jocularly "That's why I'm not at the front with Bryan." Getting down to the present situation he said:

"But what of the future? I am asked that every hour of the day. How about the new territory? Will we keep Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippine islands? Are we to have some indemnity for the loss of men and money? Can we not put our flag over all the islands on the sea? To answer these questions would take more wisdom than I ever hope to possess. The future is a sealed book. Events are moving rapidly. The people, I believe, have confidence that neither the executive nor the legislative power will do any cowardly or selfish act. I, speaking now as a citizen, am opposed to the whole doctrine of imperialism. I would never put the flag that I love above any nation in the world against their wishes. Spanish sovereignty must go, and go to stay forever, from the continent if our flag stays in the sky. Spain has been weighed and found wanting, but it does not necessarily mean that we are to force our flag above the islands of the sea against the wishes of a downtrodden people who have been robbed for centuries by Spain and to whose gallant defense we promised the world that we would unselfishly go. We ought not to profess to the world that we are the good Samaritan if we are to carry a bag on our backs wherein to deposit the profits of our holy calling."—New York Sun.

GARCIA'S TROOPS PRAISED.

General Ludlow Declared They Fought Bravely and Did Not Shirk Duty.

The following letter, written by General William Ludlow, who commanded the American right, to General Garcia after the fall of Santiago, seems to show that much credit is due to the Cuban troops for the services they rendered during the investment of the Spanish stronghold, in spite of reports to the contrary:

NEAR SANTIAGO, Cuba, July 15, 1898.

DEAR GENERAL GARCIA—I beg to congratulate you as well as ourselves on what seems now to have been a fortunate solution of the Santiago problem, resulting in the success of our combined forces in the taking of the city, the departure of the Spaniards and the restoration of peace in Santiago.

Permit me to say to you that your forces have performed most notable service, and their work has been invaluable to us not only in scouting and procuring information, but in the vital matter of the construction of trenches and defense of the investment of the city. Your people have accomplished an immense amount of work, with almost no appliances whatever, and have cheerfully surrendered the use of them to our own troops when the continuation of the investment rendered it necessary to move our regiments forward to the right. I make this statement, general, personally and not officially, because I am but a subordinate commander, but do so for the reason that I have been more closely in touch with your forces and have had better occasion to observe their work and the value of their co-operation than perhaps any other.

I desire to thank you also for the services of General Sanchez and his troops, which were placed at my disposal, and I desire to commend General Sanchez to your favorable consideration. He has promptly and willingly complied with every demand I made on him and has performed valuable service in extending our right flank to reach the cemetery and cover the Cobre road. I shall take another occasion to thank you for the innumerable personal courtesies that you and the officers of your command have shown me and which I hope to have an opportunity to repay in some wise hereafter. I beg to remain your very obedient servant, WILLIAM LUDLOW,
Brigadier General United States Army.

—Philadelphia Press.

"No Bullet to Kill Him."

Mr W. Z. Larned received another letter recently from his son, William A. Larned, the famous tennis player, who is a member of the troop of rough riders. In the course of his letter Larned says: "We crossed a small river any way we could and deployed into a field and charged a hill held by the Spanish. A good many were killed, among them our captain, whom I heard say just before he was shot, 'There is no bullet made that can kill me.' It was about five minutes after that he was shot in the mouth and killed."—Summit (N. J.) Record.

There Must Be No Manana Business.

We trust that peace is at hand. The war was ill advised on Spain's part; on ours it was a necessity. She should have sued for peace weeks ago, when she might have had better terms. Now she must accept ours, and we very much fear that she will not do so at once. If Spain is in earnest, there must be no "manana" business.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Whose?

He wrapt his colors round his breast
On a blood red field of Spain.
—Mrs. Hemans.

Whose sons are these? I do not know,
Nor where their firesides be.
But there is valor on each brow,
Heart love for liberty.

Within the eyes now veiled in death,
Brave hosts across the main,
Not one is lost who perisheth
Of all that glorious train.

War hath its triumphs o'er the grave
In flame of fame to rest.
They fight and fall, the flag they save—
Ours, for all love them best.

Whose sons are dead? By moon and star
Immortal now they lie.
On, on, dark chariot of war,
They feared them not to die!

Dead? Yea, of fulfilled renown!
What more might heroes own?
With pulse of fire they laid them down,
Each called the flag his own.

Let no lament, the wild or deep,
Or wave of vain regret,
Break stainless glory of their sleep—
Our sons, we have them yet!

—E. S. L. Thompson in Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Many People Cannot Drink

Coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer to-day. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

A Resolution,

To Improve West North Street, from Main Street to Charles Street, by Grading, Draining, Curbing and Paving Same.

Be it resolved by the Council of the City of Lima, Ohio, as follows:

SECTION 1. That it is hereby declared necessary to improve west North street from the west side of Main street to the west side of Charles street, by grading, draining, curbing and paving the same.

SEC. 2. That in the making of said improvement a first-class quality of asphalt be used from the west side of Main street to the west side of Baxter street and a first-class quality of vitrified paving block from the [illegible] west side of Charles street.

SEC. 3. That said improvement shall be made in all respects in accordance with the plans and profiles relating thereto now on file in the office of the City Civil Engineer.

SEC. 4. That the cost of said improvement (less the cost of improving the public street and public alley intersections, and two per cent. of the remainder, which shall be paid for by the city) shall be assessed per front foot upon the lots and lands abutting thereon, and the assessment therefor, when made, shall be made payable in twenty semi-annual installments, and bonds shall be issued in anticipation of the collection of such assessment.

SEC. 5. That Daniel Miller be, and hereby is, appointed to serve notice of the passage of this resolution upon all the owners of property abutting upon said improvement who are residents of Allen county, Ohio.

Adopted July 11th, 1898.

R. G. MILLER,
President pro tem. of the Council.
C. E. LYNCH, City Clerk. July 11-thaf-tw

An Ordinance,

Providing Width, etc., of Sidewalk on West North Street.

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Lima, Ohio, as follows:

SECTION 1. That all sidewalks hereafter constructed on west North street, between Main street and Elizabeth street, shall be constructed the full width from the lot line to the curb line, as now established.

SEC. 2. Such sidewalks shall be constructed of sawed or cut stone, and shall be not less than six inches thick; or, instead of sawed or cut stone, concrete or cement walks may be constructed, providing that the same shall be constructed in accordance with such plans and specifications as may be furnished by the City Civil Engineer and approved by the Council.

SEC. 3. Any person violating the terms of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of an offense and shall be fined not less than $5.00 nor more than $25.00, and any walk constructed in violation of this ordinance shall be removed by the Street Commissioner, or such other person as the Council may direct.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

Passed August 1st, 1898.

J. R. HUGHES,
President of the Council.
C. E. LYNCH, City Clerk. 1-2t

Notice to Contractors.

Alley Improvement.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Clerk until 12 o'clock noon of Friday, August 19th, 1898, and opened immediately thereafter for the improvement of Sugar alley, from Baxter street to Collet street, by grading, draining and macadamizing the same with crushed stone, in accordance with the plans and specifications therefor now on file in the office of the City Civil Engineer, and in accordance with the ordinance for that purpose passed July 18th, 1898.

Bidders are required to use the form of proposal furnished by the City Civil Engineer.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check or bond as required by specifications.

Specifications, forms of proposal, and all other information, may be obtained at the office of the City Civil Engineer.

By order of Council.

C. E. LYNCH, City Clerk.
Lima, O., August 3d, 1898.
Aug 4-thu & fri 3w

A Resolution

To Construct Sidewalk on North Main Street.

Be it resolved by the Council of the City of Lima, Ohio that it is deemed necessary that a stone sidewalk shall be constructed on north Main street, in front of north park, of inlot number 475, in accordance with the ordinances of said City regulating the construction of such walks, and the plans and specifications for the same, and within the time limited by law; and the Mayor is hereby required to cause notice of the passage of this resolution to be served upon the owner of said lot, in the manner prescribed by law.

Passed July 11th, 1898.

R. G. MILLER,
President pro tem. of the Council.
C. E. LYNCH, City Clerk. 7-14 th fr tw

Legal Notice.

James Sheridan and Bridget Sheridan, of Fofany, Kilcoo P. O., County Down, Ireland, will take notice that on the 7th day of July, 1898, the undersigned filed a petition in the Probate Court of Allen county, Ohio, praying for an order directing him, as administrator of the estate of Patrick Sheridan, deceased, to sell the following real estate of said decedent, to-wit: Inlots numbered one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five (1895), one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six (1896) and one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (1897), in Irvine & Brice's addition to the city of Lima, Allen county, Ohio, as the same is platted in the records of said county. The personal property of decedent is insufficient to pay his debts, and said sale is for the purpose of paying a mortgage lien on said premises amounting to $1800 due the Metropolitan Bank of Lima, Ohio, and the costs of administration. Defendants must answer to said petition by the 25th day of August, 1898.

JOHN FINLEY,
Administrator of Patrick Sheridan, deceased. 7-14-6wk-wat

Sheriff's Sale of Personal Property.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Allen and state of Ohio, and by me levied upon the goods and chattels hereinafter mentioned, the undersigned will offer at public auction at the planing mill recently occupied by Francis Roberts and John A. Roberts, situated on the corner of east North and Tanner streets, in the city of Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1898,

At the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the goods and chattels described as follows, to-wit:

1 Bay state engine, and all piping.
1 steam boiler.
1 planer.
1 bending saw.
All lineshafting and pulleys.
1 mortice machine.
1 circular saw.
1 jig saw and table.
1 sand paper machine.
1 sticker, and one jig saw and table complete.

Levied upon by me at suit of the Metropolitan Bank of Lima, Ohio, vs. Francis Roberts and John A. Roberts.

Terms of sale cash.

E. A. BOGART, Sheriff of Allen county, Ohio.
OHLER & DUFFIELD, Plff's Attorneys.
Lima, Ohio, July 27, 1898. w3ts

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SAFE

Cracked by Hobos

But it was Empty and the Powder was Wasted.

Police Reach the Scene

In Time to Give the 'Bos the "Humming Bird."

Some of the Crowd Thought to be Members of the Notorious Lake Shore Gang---Five Men in the Safe Blowing Crowd.

Early yesterday afternoon the big iron safe in the Lima Iron Fence Co.'s old factory on the south side was cracked by a bold gang of tramps, who, regardless of daylight and almost certain discovery, carefully prepared and exploded a charge of powder so heavy that the force shattered the big safe and caused a report that was heard more than a block away.

The discovery of the bold deed was made by yard clerk True Blue and Earl Bressler, of the C. & E., who heard the report of the explosion, and looking toward the old factory whence the sound came, they saw dense volumes of smoke rolling from the open windows and doors of the building. They rushed into the structure in time to see half a dozen tough looking tramps

SNEAKING OUT

through the smoke and heading toward the L. E. & W. yards. As the smoke cleared away Bressler and Killen found pieces of the safe doors scattered about the floor and found the safe badly wrecked and empty. It had been blown with a heavy charge of gun powder, which created the dense smoke.

If the tramps expected to find anything of value in the old safe they

WERE DISAPPOINTED

for it had been empty for many years and the outer doors were not even locked. The police attach no importance to the bold deed, for the safe was worthless and it is supposed that the tramps cracked it only for practice. The fellows are supposed to be members of the notorious Lake Shore gang, who have been operating in this part of the country for two or three years and have managed to keep out of the penitentiary. Several members of the gang have been arrested and imprisoned here on different occasions, and seem to care very little for jail or work house sentences.

There were five men in the crowd that cracked the safe and they made very little effort to get away before the police arrived. Patrolmen Roney, Smalley and O'Brien got after them during the afternoon and chased them out of the city at double quick time, patrolman O'Brien keeping them in motion by applying frequently and vigorously to their trousers a piece of rubber hose, known among the hobo fraternity as the "humming bird."

MAYOR'S COURT.

Charles Brydon Sentenced to the County Jail.

Henry Koch Pleads Not Guilty to a Charge of Drunkenness.

Charles Brydon, of south Pine street, who pleaded guilty yesterday, when arraigned before acting Mayor Mowen, charged with willfully neglecting and failing to provide for his family, was yesterday sentenced to pay the costs in the case and to a term of thirty days imprisonment in the county jail.

A stranger giving his name as Frank Smith, who was arrested by detective Gastlinger, of the P., Ft. W. & C. last evening, pleaded guilty to a charge of unlawfully riding on trains and was fined $2 and costs. He was committed to the city work house in default of the amount.

Henry Koch, arrested last night for creating a disturbance at his home, pleaded not guilty to a charge of drunkenness and his case will be tried this evening.

I. O. O. F., Notice.

There will be a meeting of Canton Orion No. 24 this evening at 7 p. m. for the purpose of mustering in candidates. All chevaliers will take notice. A. WARNER, Capt.

Liquor Dealers.

The Retail Liquor Dealers' Ass'n will meet in Klauss hall, on Friday, at 2:30 p. m. C. L. ACKERMAN, Sec'y.

Full Hats now on sale.
8-6t HUME, the Hatter.

CAUGHT ON THE STREETS.

Brief Items of Interest Concerning Events of the Day.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Rechner, of the Brotherton block, a son.

The South Side Gun Club will hold their regular badge shoot Friday afternoon.

Mr. John Sharrits received a message to-day announcing the death of his brother, R. O. Sharrits, at Sidney.

Ed McCune, for the past few months a clerk in the dry goods store of I. H. Thedieck, has resigned. He left last evening for Lima, where he has a position in a clothing store.—[Sidney News.

City councilmen J. W. Harmon and J. K. McClurg returned to-day from Detroit, where they attended the convention of the League of American Municipalities. Mayor Propper, councilmen Robbins, O'Brien, McDonald and Potter and engineer Gamble will return to-night or to-morrow.

A delightful surprise was tendered Mrs. Loyd Kepner at her home on west Kibby street last evening, the occasion being her twenty-seventh birthday anniversary. She was the recipient of many pretty and useful presents Music and games were enjoyed by all until a late hour, when a delightful luncheon was served, and all went away wishing the hostess many happy returns of the day.

SMALL BIDDERS

Have Taken Up the New War Bond Issue.

The Series Will be Divided Among 321,300 Purchasers.

A telegram from Washington says: Work on the bond issue is progressing rapidly. The final totals show 321,300 names on the books, or an average of about $586 to each subscriber. The express companies are now carrying out about 3,000 packages per day and that number will soon be increased to 6,000.

No tabulation has yet been made of the allotment according to states more than that the cards are grouped in boxes by states, and from this classification a rough estimate of the subscribing power of the various parts of the country may be formed.

Nineteen boxes are filled with New York cards and eleven with cards from Massachusetts. Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio each appear to have about ten boxes of successful bidders. Many of the southern and western states have only a box apiece, and at most two, while Utah's cards fill a small part of a box, perhaps an eighth.

ROBBERY

Committed in Daylight

In Three Rooms of the Commercial Block.

Clothing and Jewelry Stolen --- Gold Watch Belonging to Mrs. John Martin Taken.

Some time yesterday afternoon the apartments rented and occupied by Mrs. A. L. Titus on the third floor of the Commercial block, on south Main street, were robbed of a considerable amount of clothing. The robbery was committed during the absence of Mrs. Titus and discovered by her when she returned home about 5 o'clock last evening.

Upon entering her apartments Mrs. Titus noticed that the doors of the rooms occupied by conductor Dillon, of the C., H. & D., and a young man employed by Jacob Haege, were

STANDING OPEN.

She knew that the two gentlemen were absent, and making an investigation she found that conductor Dillon's trunk had been broken open and the contents ransacked. Articles were strewn upon the floor in two other rooms and a wardrobe in Mrs. Titus' room was broken open and some articles of clothing stolen, and until Mr. Dillon makes an investigation the full extent of the robbery will not be known

The police were notified and they are looking for a man who recently rented one of the rooms in the block and disappeared yesterday.

GOLD WATCH STOLEN.

The police are also looking for a lady's gold watch, belonging to Mrs. John Martin, that was stolen from her home in the Martin block. There is no clue whatever to the identity of the thief.

OIL MARKET.

Tiona oil	$1 06
Pennsylvania	90
Barnesville	
Corning	
New Castle	
North Lima	
South Lima	
Indiana	

ENGINE

And Six Box Cars

Go Through an L. E. & W. Bridge at Alexandria.

Horse Caused the Wreck

Was On the Bridge With Its Legs Between Ties.

Engineer Brown, Fireman Phillips and Brakeman Dugan Narrowly Escape Death---Excursion Trains Are Delayed.

Another bad freight wreck, in which an engine and six cars were derailed, a bridge was wrecked and three railroad men narrowly escaped injury or death, occurred on the L. E. & W. last night. This is the fourth accident that has occurred on the Sandusky & Tipton division within one week, and the officials are beginning to think they are having more than their share of bad luck.

The train that was wrecked last night was the second section of west bound through freight No. 123, which left here at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon in charge of conductor Dennis Goonen, head brakeman Charles Dugan, rear brakeman Claude Kavanaugh, engineer Ed Brown and fireman Paul H. Phillips, with mogul No. 111. The train consisted of thirty loads and was making good time when the engine

ROUNDED A CURVE

near Alexandria and engineer Brown saw in the glare of the headlight the form of a horse in the center of a bridge that spanned a small stream a few car lengths ahead. The animal's body was resting on the top of the structure and its legs were down between the ties, and realizing that the horse in that position was almost certain to roll beneath the wheels and derail the engine, he whistled for brakes, reversed his engine and did all in his power to reduce the speed of the train and make the wreck as slight as possible, but a collision was inevitable. The big mogul struck the helpless horse with terrific force and the body was so low down that, as was expected,

IT ROLLED BENEATH

the pony truck and then under the ponderous drivers. The engine immediately left the rails and then followed a crashing of breaking timbers. The bridge gave away and fell with a loud crash behind the engine, which forged ahead and finally reached the opposite bank, where it turned over on its side. Six box cars behind the engine struck the broken bridge span and went down with it into the creek below, the cars and their contents and the broken, splintered bridge timbers piling up in one great mass of debris.

How engineer Brown, fireman Phillips and brakeman Dugan escaped injury is a mystery. It is not known whether or not they escaped by jumping, conductor Goonen's report simply stating that there was

NO ONE INJURED.

The most important traffic delayed was that of west-bound passenger train No. 3 and the several sections of east-bound passenger train No. 4 which were due here early this afternoon and constituted the Niagara Falls excursion. A wreck train and crew were sent to the scene of the accident from this city, in charge of conductor R. W. Peck and engineer Hanson, with engine 60; another wreck train and crew were sent from Peru, Ind., and a gang of bridge builders were sent from Tipton, Ind. The work of clearing away the wreckage and erecting a temporary structure progressed with remarkable rapidity and at 2 o'clock this afternoon the first and second sections of train 4 were reported only two hours late.

TRAVELERS.

Who They Are and Whither They Are Bound.

Limaites Abroad and Strangers Within Our City.

W. A. Smith is spending a week among the Islands.

Mrs. Teck left last night for Albuquerque, New Mexico.

C. H. Folsom and W. L. Mackenzie were in Delphos yesterday.

John Klatte went to Dayton this afternoon on legal business.

Miss Alma Hughes, of Kansas City is visiting relatives in this city.

sion for Niagara Falls this afternoon.

Mrs. Harnley, of Van Wert, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. D. J. Cable.

Misses Bess Scanlon and Mayme Chamrod are visiting friends in Indiana.

Alma Hughes, of Kansas City, is the guest of R. D. Macdonald on Washington street.

Mrs. S. S. Wheeler and children are spending a few days on a farm near Bidgeway.

Mrs. T. F. Sewan and children, of west North street, are visiting friends in Bradford, Pa.

D. S. Irwin has left for a month's visit with his parents at Moon, Chautauqua county, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Breo, of west Spring street, left to-day for a short visit with friends in Celina.

Prof. Pears, of the Lima Business College, left to-day for a week's recreation at Cleveland and Buffalo.

Mrs. Joseph Rectenwald and daughter will return home to-morrow to Fremont, after a visit with M. C. Reis.

E. B. Lynch returned last night after a three months visit in Newport, Ky., and will to-morrow morning accept a position in J. S. Smith's grocery.

COMPANY C

May Have a Chance to Go to Havana,

But It Is Not Likely That They Will See any Hard Service.

A dispatch from Chickamauga Park says:

"The boys of the Second and Sixth Ohio have given up all hope of leaving Camp Thomas soon. Replies to telegrams of inquiry sent yesterday by officers of regiments have been received from prominent personages in Washington, including Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Sens. Hanna and Foraker, state that the two Ohio regiments remaining at Camp Thomas will not be used in the Porto Rico campaign, but they would be sent to Havana inside the next sixty days. Most of the officers profess to believe that this is only an easy way of telling them that their services will not be required at all, and that within sixty days the regiments will be sent home.

Both the Second and Sixth Ohio will soon have regimental bands. Requisitions have been made upon the government for instruments, and the musicians will be detailed from the companies."

CHICAGO

The Next Point

To Which the D. & L. N. Will Be Extended.

A Strong Competitor

Will the Other Big Lines Find in This System.

The Line Will Be Built from St. Marys Through Ft. Wayne to the Windy City---Rail-laying Began Yesterday.

The Detroit and Lima Northern Ry. Co. has planned to further extend their system and make it an important factor in the railway world. The Columbus & Northwestern will not only extend from Columbus to this city, with a spur connecting Wapakoneta and St. Marys, but will be extended on to Chicago. These plans have taken definite form, and the report of such is not a mere presumption or conjecture. The construction of the track from St. Johns to Wapakoneta and St. Marys has already been begun, and the laying of rails was started this morning. When the contractor for the grading has completed the work to St. Marys he will continue grading on west toward Ft. Wayne. From the latter city the work will be extended to Chicago, thus making a system that will embrace some of the very best railroad shipping centers that can be found. The D. & L. N. Ry. Co. will then have lines connecting Detroit, Lima, Columbus, Fort Wayne and Chicago. The lines between these points are direct ones and will make excellent freight and passenger lines. These roads will command the coal business to Detroit, Chicago and the northwest and in return will be one of the most direct lines from Chicago to convey grain to the eastern ports. With their connections at Columbus with the coast lines the D. & L. N. will make a formidable competitor for the other railroads entering Columbus from the north and west. By the extension of the line to Chicago, the Pennsylvania and the Big Four will have a direct competitor. The D. & L. N. line, however, will be the shortest by several miles.

The officials of the D. & L. N. have been keeping the matter a profound secret and not until to-day was it known outside of those interested in the road that the D. & L. N. company even contemplated extending their system west of St. Marys. The territory through which the line will pass is a very level one and the construction of the road can be made quickly and at a comparatively small cost. Those who are at the head of this railroad are energetic workers and will push the Chicago extension to completion as rapidly as they have all their other lines.

INFORMAL DANCE

Enjoyed by a Party of Society Young People Last Night.

Some thirty couple of society young people enjoyed a delightful informal dance at Wheeler hall last night. Those present from out of town were the Misses Smiley, of New Bloomdale, Pa.; Moulton, of Syracuse; Mooney, of St. Marys; Boone, of Pittsburg; Abbott, of Findlay; and Messrs. Mandeville, of Olean, and McAfee, of Toledo.

To the Public.

We take this means of thanking all who have heretofore entrusted their business in the insurance line to the firm of J. O'Connor & Sons. The undersigned are to continue the business under the same firm name, and cordially solicit your continued patronage. We shall endeavor to merit the confidence shown in the past and aim to keep up the reputation of the agency for honest dealing and careful attention to the interests of our patrons.

Very respectfully,
JOHN S. O'CONNOR,
9 3t DANIEL F. O'CONNOR.

GO TO
The California ...Wine Co.
—FOR—
PURE GRAPE BRANDY AND BLACKBERRY WINE . . .
For Diarrhoea and Bowel Trouble. A positive cure.

G. E. BLUEM. | 57 Public Square. | G. E. BLUEM.

ADVANCE SALE ON BLACK DRESS GOODS!

A BLACK DRESS GOODS SALE THIS WEEK.

Two cases of New Choice Black Dress Goods were put on sale today. This is done to help make the month of August a busy month. This will be a splendid opportunity to get New Choice Black Dress Goods at bargain prices.

A 50-inch Drap Ette at 75c, worth $1.00.
A 42-inch Jacquard at 58c, worth 75c.
A 40-inch Poplinetts at 48c, worth 65c.
A 42-inch Satin Cords at $1.25, worth $1.75.
A 42-inch Merserette at $1.75, worth $2.50.
40-inch Crepons at $1.38, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, and $3.50.
All of these Black Goods are special good bargains.

G. E. BLUEM,
57 PUBLIC SQUARE.
THE DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS AND SUIT HOUSE.

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